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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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THE

Weekly Commercial

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN!

To meet the demands of the public and to advance the cause of Grant and Wilson, the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be issued during the Campaign at the special rates given below. Subscriptions can commence at any time and continue for six months.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Geneva Arbitration.

GENEVA, June 25.—All the Commissioners on the Board of Arbitration are *still* absent except Davis and Cushing of the American representation. Nothing has transpired to weaken the hopes entertained for an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two nations.

GENEVA, June 24.—It is announced that the Tribunal of Arbitration of Alabama claims will hold a meeting to-morrow, instead of Wednesday, the day fixed at last adjournment of the Court, Count Sclopis, President of the Board, having notified the absent arbitrators by use of the telegraph.

Special to the World.]

GENEVA, June 24.—The tribunal meets to-morrow instead of Wednesday. The English are returning hastily from Chamoix. This earlier meeting confirms the belief that a settlement has been made. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman has arrived in Geneva, and Lieut. Frederick D. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant are expected within a day or two.

The Rumor of Sickle's Recall.

MADRID, June 25.—The journals of this city deny the assertion that the government of Spain has requested the recall of United States Minister Sickles.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, June 24.—The Prince of Wales is now passing through London *en route* for Bethnal Green, where he is to open a museum this afternoon. Crowds of persons, almost equal to those which assembled to witness the royal thanksgiving ceremonies in February, throng the streets and enthusiastically cheer the Prince.

PARIS, June 24.—No appointment of successor to M. Larcy, in the Ministry of Public Works, has been made. The Minister of Commerce will also act as Minister of Public Works until the vacancy is filled.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 24.—The steamships Wyoming and City of Washington, both from New York, have arrived.

FAYAL, June 24.—The steamship Halsatia, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 24.—Consols, for money, 93⅝; for account, 93⅝. United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91; do of '65, 92; do of '67, 93; 10-40s 92¾.

FRANKFORT, June 24.—United States 5-20s of '62, 96½.

PARIS, June 24.—Rentes3f francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 11¾d. Breadstuffs dull. Red winter wheat 7s 8d. Corn 29s 3d@29s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1872.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

The strike of the piano makers has ended, all the men having resumed work at ten hours. Those employed by Weber & Steinway alone got an advance in wages, viz: ten per cent. The cabinet makers continue meetings, and still predict success for their strike in a few days. They have received word from New Haven that the cabinet makers and various other trades in that city had formed an Eight Hour League, which will contribute money for the support of strikers here. When the movements are successful here the New Haven will strike in New Haven and receive aid in turn. A large number of metal workers are out to-day and to-day and to-morrow are to be dismissed to letters from Buffalo, Susquehanna and different points along the line of the Erie Railroad, also from Boston and other cities, all of which are said to be strongly organized. The workingmen are said to be making preparations in these places to commence a strike. The New Jersey sewing machine men to-day unanimously resolved to hold out indefinitely. They are connected with the metal workers' union, and assert that they are abundantly supplied with funds. The manufacturers have resolved to discharge those of their workmen who do not resume work to-day on the ten hour system. The Employers Central Executive Committee held a meeting this morning. It was voted to maintain the present attitude of he committee and to establish an organization among the journeymen to counteract the influence of trades unions. Only a few officers of the eight hour league represented that organization at Teutonia Hall to-day, but these took confidently of the success of the eight hour movement. The strike of blacksmiths and wheelwrights is over for the present, without obtaining either eight hours or an increase f wages.

PAYMENT OF JULY INTEREST.

The United States Treasury will commence o prepay the July interest on Wednesday, a considerable portion of which is due to Europe.

THE STOKES CASE.

A sixth panel of one hundred jurors was ordered in the Stokes case and only one juror obtained to-day, making the tenth, who was ohn A. Lefferts, enameller, West Seventyecond street. Judge Cardozo Fremaine appeared as one of Stokes's counsel to-day.

NEWS NOTES.

The will of James Scott, clothier, who beeathed $200,000 to Julia Scott, his reputed ife, and Margaret Kelly, a servant, is contested by Caroline Scott, who claims that she ried divorced from him.

Judge Blatchford has granted an order for A. Heath & Co., of which firm James H. ngersoll, the Tammany chair maker, was the incipal partner, to show cause why they ould not be declared bankrupts and their tate divided pro rata among creditors.

he Late Railroad Accident in Canada.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., June 24.—*A post mortem* amination was held this forenoon on the odies of those killed by the railroad accident unday afternoon, on the Grand Trunk Railad. The number of deaths up to this time thirty, principally lumbermen and telegraph e builders from the Province of Quebec. he Coroner's jury find that the occurrence as purely accidental; that the bridge and track was in good condition; that the engineer was a sober, efficient and careful officer, d died at his post.

urt at Mansfield, Ohio—Senator Sherman will Take the Stump for Grant and Wilson.

ecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 24, 1872.

The District Court commenced its session re to-day with a full bench of Common ase Judges, including Adams, Foolitt, dds and Birdsall. The celebrated Sturges l cases was to have been tried this session t called together several prominent citizens of the bar, including Hon. A. F. Perry, of cinnati, and R. F. Ranney, of Cleveland, Charles B. Scribner, of Toledo. Owing the illness of Judge Ranney the case was postponed until November 19th. Several er interesting cases are on the docket, including one to restore temperance to the Crestline Water Works controversy will ecup for settlement.

enator Shaman, who is at home, expects to e an active part in the coming campaign. expects to make a number of speeches in iana. He regards the success of Grant and son as certain by a triumphant vote against e combination that has more or less to ly to brought against them.

he thieves who followed Barnum's show nacked a number of houses in the surnding country while the occupants were nt in attendance on the show. People o attend this exhibition are likely to be nbaged in town and robbed at home.

PARTING OF THE WAYS.

What Democrats are Thinking Of and Many of Them Will Do.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Chicago *Times* of this morning in a double leaded editorial, under the caption of "the party of the future," takes the ground that the nomination of Greeley by the Baltimore Convention is a foregone conclusion, and that this result is due to the manipulations of place hunters and wire pullers who have as effectually packed the Baltimore Convention for Greeley as the Philadelphia Convention was packed for Grant. Such being the outlook, the *Times* says the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore will terminate the organic existence of the Democratic party. In that act the party organization will abdicate its functions, and of course with such abdication the idea of party allegiance will cease, for there is no such thing as party allegiance to men, to candidates, or to conventions. Such allegiance is due only to principles. Party organizations are nothing but instrumentalities by which some aggregate of persons seek to carry certain principles into effect. When the instrumentality ceases to act for that purpose, or is perverted by scheming individuals to a different purpose, as the nomination for office of a declared enemy of the principles of the party, it ceases to exist as a party authority. The nomination or indorsement of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore will, therefore, place no persons holding Democratic principles under the slightest obligation to cast his vote for Mr. Greeley. It will be the disbandment of the party, and the surrender of all its delegated authority to the members who delegated it to be used by each and all of them as in their own judgment may seem proper, thus leaving Democrats wholly without an organization, and perfectly free to act as each individual may see fit. The enemies of Democratic principles, the writer continues, have captured the Democratic organization, in order to wield it for the destruction of the Democracy. The hope of the latter is in the formation of a new party that will resurrect Democratic principles. The resurrection of those principles under the banner of an enemy to them is impossible. Democrats might as well go to the Grant party as to the Greeley party in such hope, as one is as pronounced an enemy to Democratic principles as the other. Passing to the question as to how their new party shall come into being, the writer quotes the platform adopted by the recent conference of Liberals in New York, and indorses it as containing vital principles and doctrines of the Democratic faith, every plank expressing not only the vital need of the times but of a higher and more advanced step in the progress of civilization.

The *Times* concludes as follows: The time *for the organization of the party of the future is now.* As an organic instrumentality of proocressive ideas, as the nucleus around which will gather men of earnest and enlightened purpose, as a means of rescuing from a contemptible fate the moral influence of adherence to principles, the vital need of an organization for the future is upon us.

In another article the *Times* eulogizes Wm. S. Grosebeck, and asserts that his nomination at Baltimore would insure the defeat of Grant, while the endorsement of Greeley assures Grant's election.

THREE DEATHS BY POISON.

Two Physicians Victims—Singular Case —Somebody Blundered.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The *Republican* learns by correspondence from Hermitage, Mo., of a terrible poisoning case, which occurred in the town of Wheatland, Wednesday last. It appears that a young man named Moore applied to a country physician for a prescription to cure ague. Objecting to quinine, the doctor prescribed some bitters composed of Peruvian bark, dogwood and whisky. Moore took the dose on reaching home, and was found scarcely able to reach, and shortly after died. Drs. Redfield and Barnes, who had been summoned by Moore's mother, to quiet her fears that her son had been poisoned each took a dose of the bitters, and soon after started for home, but had proceeded only a short distance when Dr. Barnes was taken violently ill, was compelled to dismount from his horse, and was just able to drag himself home, and died during the night. Dr. Redfield, feeling premonitory symptoms of poisoning, spurred his horse to its utmost speed, just reached his house and fell insensible at the door. He was carried inside and *died within fifteen minutes.* The matter had not been investigated when the letter was written, further than it is known that the doctor who prescribed the bitters made a mistake, or whether the druggist from whom he purchased the medicine committed a blunder.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1872, T P. M.

Clear and partially cloudy weather and light to fresh easterly to southerly winds will continue on Tuesday north and west of Ohio valley; clear and clearing weather over Kentucky, Tennessee and the Gulf States, with light to fresh winds; clear weather, areas of rain and light to fresh southerly to westerly winds for the South Atlantic States, and very probably for the New England and Middle States.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A strike is imminent among the different trades in Buffalo, and is said to have been worked up by representatives of the strikers in New York and Jersey City.

R. S. Irwin, for many years connected with the Labelle Nail Mills and the iron trade of Wheeling, West Virginia, died suddenly on Sunday at Rawling's Springs, Virginia, whose he had gone for his health. Yesterday afternoon Samuel Irwin died at his residence in Wheeling from pleurisy. These gentlemen were brothers.

A fire at Raleigh, North Carolina, Sunday night, destroyed property to the amount of $50,000. Among the buildings destroyed were the court-house and the Southern Hotel.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons has decided to commute the sentence of Libbie Garraharn to imprisonment for life.

The car drivers and conductors of the Brooklyn railroad intends striking next week for an increase of wages and less hours of labor. One thousand two hundred iron moulders struck yesterday for eight hours.

It having been recently erroneously reported in the newspapers that the recent International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in Lowell, Massachusetts, had adopted resolutions making total abstinence a test of membership, declaring the use of tobacco inconsistent with Christian character, and pledging the Association to resist the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools and to make special efforts to place the Bible in every Roman Catholic family, H. Thane Miller, President of the Convention, publishes a card declaring that no such action was taken by the Convention. Such resolutions were introduced, but they were not adopted. Mr. Miller says the general misapprehension of the facts is placing the Young Men's Christian Associations of the country in a very false position, and he desires as far as possible to present their work properly before the country.

Governor Brown, of Tennessee, refuses to commute the sentence of D. Smith, colored, convicted of murder at Memphis recently, and he will be hung next Friday.

Major Sidney S. Lyon, formerly State Geologist of Kentucky, and one of the most eminent men in his profession, died of paralysis at his residence in Jeffersonville, Ind., yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday the Second Regiment of National Guards, Philadelphia, laid the corner-stone of a monument at Mount Moriah Cemetery as a memorial to their fallen comrades. Keystone Battery of the same place dedicated a new edifice to the memory of members of their organization who were killed during the war.

The dead-lock, which has existed between the two houses of the Missouri Legislature for some days past in relation to redistricting the State, was broken yesterday by both houses agreeing to adjourn at noon to be reconvened at two o'clock by the Governor for the specific duty in question. The Senate passed a bill dividing the State into thirteen Congressional districts, but the House has not yet concurred, though it is thought it will do so to-day. The bill gives St. Louis county three Congressmen.

On Saturday evening, six miles from Little Rock, Ark., Alex. Murray was shot and instantly killed by Lewis Abrams. An old grudge was the cause of the homicide. The same evening a man named John Donahoe dropped dead in that city from heart disease.

A fire on Sunday night destroyed the Monroe Manufacturing Company's building at Monroe, Wis., together with its contents. Loss $25,000: insurance $5,000.

Mexican advices state that Generals Rocha and Ceballos with 8,000 government troops are marching to attack the revolutionists at Monterey, where a decisive battle is said to be imminent, with the preponderance of forces largely in favor of the government. The case in Crestline Water Works controversy will come up for settlement.

Senator Shaman, who is at home, expects to be an active part in the coming campaign. He expects to make a number of speeches in Iowa. He regards the success of Grant and Wilson as certain by a triumphant vote against every combination that has more or less to be brought against them.

The thieves who followed Barnum's show packed a number of houses in the surrounding country while the occupants were out in attendance on the show. People who attend this exhibition are likely to be plunged in town and robbed at home.

THE GREAT JUBILEE.

Oratorio Day—"Israel in Egypt" by Local Societies—President Grant to be Present To-day—Interesting Letter from Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, June 24.—Oratorio day passed off agreeably to the strictly musical portion of a moderate audience. The acmander of the audience wearied of thirty-six airs and choruses unrelieved by popular elements that will hereafter perform great attractions. "Israel in Egypt" was well rendered by a chorus of twelve hundred from five societies in and around Boston. President Grant will be present to-morrow, and all the attractive features of the past week's programme will be performed.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, MASS., 21, 6 P. M.

Do you in the "Smoky City" to-day sigh for "evergreland's icy mountains," or some other place where you can "keep cool as a cucumber?" The press room at this sultry hour furnishes a variety of scenes. At my right sit two lady reporters, busy preparing their manuscript, while many others, in like employment, are at other tables. At the table in front of me, is a corpulent *two hundred pounder* (not a lady) with his coat of, in a great "sweat" over his task. He certainly should write *weighty* articles.

In my last I promised you some notice of the prominent artists in attendance upon the jubilee. Giving preference to the ladies, passing Madame Leutner, who again won laurels, I should first mention Madame Emma Rudersdorff. When compared with her rival, she sinks below a third rate performer, but it may be that some charity should be had for her, as she is far on the "shady side of life," and may have, with her youth, lost much of the strength and melody of her voice. The gallantry of Bostonians forbids any lack of appreciation, and whenever she appears, as a matter of course, *encores* abound; while, no doubt, the audience would prefer that she should receive them as mere compliments. In personal appearance she is a complete specimen of a robust German woman of a half century. With an effort in dress and toilet arrangement to hide the marks which time has made, she but makes more conspicuous that which should always be considered honorable.

Madame Arabella Goddard is the celebrated pianist of England.

The magnitude of the audience room forbids any pianist making a very favorable impression, as no piano is sufficiently powerful, nor scale is understood, and in a parlor or concert hall she might excel. She is a lady of comely appearance and modest mien, and has received flattering notice by people and press. Her rival is the celebrated Herr Franz Bendel from Germany.

Herr Bendel is a dapper little fellow, with long, wavy hair combed back, and so frizzy that the hair is almost the largest part of the head. He is undoubtedly an expert, in his way, but places himself in so many impromptu attitudes in his performance as to convey the idea that *music hurts.*

He, doubtless, has been somewhat lifted by his invitation to America, and it is feared he will spoil. He can be pardoned if he does "put on style," and the more sympathy can be had for him, as he is completely eclipsed by Herr Johann Strauss, of Vienna.

Strauss is a neat little man, with jet black hair, black eyes, and great assumption of dignity. He is undoubtedly a great musician, but it is evident that it ought not to *endanger his life*, for many a man has found more of the weight and grandeur of music. He is "erected" out daily on exhibition. When the conductor's stand has been removed, Strauss supposes the audience is ready for their demonstrations of applause, he ascends from his room to the orchestra circle, and places down the chair with an "I-am-Strauss-who-are-you" style, with "fiddle" in hand, and a bow commensurate with the dignity his immaculate white kid gloves, which he evidently put on so that he might remove them before the people. Then taking violin and bow he signals the orchestra and they begin. He, on account of his position, not being during the exercises of the Jubilee but conduct the orchestra, is not required to play the piece which he is the author. He has written good music, and is a good conductor of orchestra. His performance attempts, of course he is applauded, and would please American ladies if we did not applaud anything spasmodic—with a bow of satisfaction we recognizes the compliment, descends from his place to the orchestra, bands his violin to the servant, and awaits his recall by the *encore*, which is arrived at. He accepts again, bows another recognition to the audience, and is apparently ready for the recall to repeat the performance, he descends again that a repeated *encore* may bring a repeat. The piece is repeated, and he, overwhelmed with the demonstrations of applause, conducts another performance. This has been the programme, consistently that it is becoming stale, but it can, possibly, be endured a little time longer.

Herr Franz Abt, another German composer and musician, is an elderly, fine looking gentleman, the author of some fair pieces, among which is one that to-morrow is to be repeated entitled, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly."

While imported musicians are the "lions" of the occasion, it must not be supposed that Boston has no musical talent, for there are many, who abroad might be ranked and at home are excellent. In the rank of these Miss Johnson Hewitt may be mentioned. With a voice of exceeding sweetness and power, she entrances whenever she is heard. She has her opera repertoire on the edge of her tongue, and can sing it, and then she sang the ever popular "Star Spangled Banner." A Boston paper in speaking upon her says: "It is a source of gratification that there is one lady sufficiently modest and independent to appear upon the stage of life, and not approaching the dress of a courtezan." While Madame Leutner was the favorite vocalist of the occasion, Madame West ranks next.

There is much invidious comment and comparison of merits of different bands of musicians at the Jubilee. This is inevitable, and must be received as such with perfect good humor. Americans—always independent in thought and the expression of it—will speak their opinion of music as it must not be forgotten that the Jubilee is not strictly a private enterprise, but is a great tribute to freedom, and a celebration of Peace. In the interest of this grand celebration, those representatives of Europe were invited, and they came as the invited guests of the originator and managers of the jubilee, and not in their private, individual capacity. They have been hospitably welcomed and *feted*, and it is the endeavor of all upon whom the duty devolves to receive each individual band and person realize that in the interest of universal brotherhood any good will to men they are received with perfect partiality.

The audiences daily increase in size and the success of the jubilee is assured. It is estimated that thirty thousand persons daily attend the exercises. There has been a scandalous attempt and ludicrous nature which affords fun and opportunity for comment, but we will leave this task to others.

I have once before referred to the generosity of the managers of the Associated Press. In this I express. I am not able to ascertain that an instance has occurred in which any accredited representative of the press has been denied the hospitalities of the occasion. An unusual degree of liberality has been shown. Those who have abused the courtesy of all representatives have not been careful to make their requests in a modest way. Representatives of the most unknown and advertising papers and reviews are received with the same cordiality given the professional journalist, and the representative of the representative of the semi-monthly seven by nine sheet is more exorbitant in demands than any other. A.

POLITICAL.

Davis and Parker Officially Notified.

BOSTON, June 24.—It is understood that Chamberlain, President of the Democratic Convention, has officially notified Judge Davis and Joel Parker of their nomination for President and Vice President of the United States, and that he is to recall the Columbus Convention, to meet in New York in July for conference.

Independent Candidate for Governor in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 24.—Governor Jacob will to-morrow publish the following card:

"To the People of West Virginia:

"At the earnest solicitation of numerous citizens from all parts of the State, I have concluded to be an independent candidate for re-election to the office of Governor.

[Signed] "J. J. JACOB."

J. N. Camden is the regular Democratic nominee. Almost the entire Republican party of this State will in all probability support Governor Jacob's re-election over the regular Democratic nominee.

Groesbeck Silent.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—There is no public declaration yet from Mr. Groesbeck with reference to his recent nomination at New York, and there probably will not be until after Judge Stallo's return, which will not occur until Wednesday. Mr. Groesbeck's friends have no idea that he will allow himself to be used in any way to embarrass the Baltimore Convention.

Advising the Inevitable.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt has addressed a letter to the delegates of the State of New York to the Baltimore Convention, giving his reasons for supporting Greeley and arguing that the Liberal party will be dissolved if Greeley is not indorsed at Baltimore.

The Completed Packardite Ticket.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—At Baton Rouge the following additional nominations were made by the Packardite Convention: Congressman at large, James Lewis, colored; Secretary of State, O. C. Blandin, colored; Auditor, Charles Clinton; Attorney General, A. P. Field; Superintendent of Education, Charles W. Keating. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

Masonic Anniversary at Greenville, O.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

GREENVILLE, O., June 24, 1872.

The Masonic anniversary was held here today. The city was crowded with delegations from all sections, and between eight and ten thousand strangers were here. The day was splendid and everything passed off in good shape.

THERE is shortly to be published by the Treasury Department a statistical table of the registered tonnage of vessels belonging to the United States, from which it appears that the steam tonnage on our western rivers now wants a fraction of being one-fourth of the whole registered steam tonnage of the country, including the Atlantic and Gulf coast, the Pacific coast and the great Northern lakes. The total number of steam vessels registered, up to June 1st of the present year, to navigate western rivers exclusively, is one thousand and seven, with a capacity of two hundred and seventy-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight tons. This does not include barges, scows or canal boats, but simply vessels propelled by steam. The entire registered steam tonnage of the United States is 1,087,637 tons, of which, as will be seen, nearly one-fourth is owned, controlled and employed on the Mississippi and its tributaries. The importance of the steamboat interest in the commercial economy of the great West, and in its relation to the prosperity of the whole country, cannot, therefore, very well be overestimated.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh. tf

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Press Side Show at Baltimore.

Danger of a Damaging Explosion.

Civil Service Reform Operating.

Anti-Greeleyism in Georgia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1872.

Another Side Show.

The Baltimore *American* this morning makes the following announcement: "We hear of another side show to the Baltimore Convention. It is to be a gathering of editors of the country who favor the Greeley and Brown ticket, to be held here on the 9th of July, for the purpose of gushing over the honor supposed to be paid the profession in the nomination of one of its members for the Presidency. Undoubtedly there will be a vast amount of pretty talk, and we shall be led to cherish the hope that there has come an era of peace and brotherhood among the journalists. But there might be an explosion which would eternally smash this charming prospect. Suppose some marplot were to introduce into the conference some of the vigorous denunciations of Mr. Greeley, personally and politically, which have flown so often from the pen of Mr. White of the Chicago *Tribune* Mr. Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Mr. Waterson of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Mr. Bowles of the Springfield *Republican*, all of whom are now as enthusiastic as the circumstances will permit in the Liberal cause. If each or all of them will turn back to their recent files they will find scores of good reasons why Mr. Greeley ought not to be President."

Civil Service Reform Inaugurated.

The new system for appointments and promotions under the civil service regulations are now in full operation in all the departments. Notice has also been given that assessments for political purposes will not be allowed.

Anti-Greeleyism in Georgia.

Information received here from a well-informed source in Georgia represents great dissatisfaction with the Greeley movement among the old Democrats of that State, and indicates that in case he is accepted at Baltimore this element will generally refuse to vote.

Thurman Himself Again.

Senator Thurman has entirely recovered and will be able to fill his engagement to deliver the address at the commencement of the University of Virginia on Wednesday. His subject is "The Dangers of the Republic."

The Agricultural Report.

The agricultural report for 1871 is now in press and will be ready for distribution in three months. More care has been bestowed in its preparation than any previous report, and a larger number have been ordered printed than by any former Congress.

New National Bank.

All the preliminaries for the opening of the Merchants' National Bank of Middletown, Ohio, just authorized by the Comptroller of Currency, were completed to-day.

A Job Spoiled.

Commissioner Pratt, of the Land Office, has just refused a request which was in effect a petition to be allowed to make a handsome fee out of a great many thousand citizens of Illinois. A clerk to a House committee made a written application to be furnished with a list of all undelivered land patents for the State of Illinois, which list will be a number of acres, situation of tract and postoffice address of owners. His object was to write to each and offer to have the patent sent on at once for a certain sum. As no fee attaches to or such business, the Commissioner refused to help on the speculation.

Is an Indian Hostility to the North Pacific Railroad.

The *Globe* has printed all the evidence taken by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of Pomeroy, of Kansas. Nearly all of it is of a vague character. About the most direct piece of testimony was that given by ex-Governor Hunt, who says that, just previous to the election Pomeroy told him his election had thus far cost thirty thousand dollars.

Indian Hostility to the North Pacific Railroad.

Gen. B. K. Cowan, chairman of the special commission appointed to visit the hostile tribes of Sioux demonstrating against the North Pacific Railroad, left the city on Saturday evening for Montana and upper Missouri. The officers of the railroad have recently visited the Secretary of the Interior and presented the most urgent appeals for aid and protection, as they are fearful that unless those Indians are controlled or liberated the progress of the road will be stopped. The commission is empowered to enter into such negotiations as may be deemed wise and necessary to prevent hostilities. The Department has been advised of a large camp of hostile Indians on the upper Missouri, and great fears are entertained for the safety of the commission can reach the ground.

Ratification Meeting To-Night.

Preparations for the Grant and Wilson ratification meeting to-morrow night still continue active. Bands have been engaged from Baltimore and seven hundred torches have arrived from Philadelphia.

Doorkeeper Dead.

Mr. Webster Adams, one of the doorkeepers at the White House, died this morning of consumption. He has been employed at the Executive Mansion for the past six or eight years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1872.

NO NEGOTIATIONS AT GENEVA.

Contrary to reports from Geneva it is ascertained from an official source that no negotiations are in progress for the new supplemental treaty, such course being considered unnecessary in consequence of the decision ruling out of the Tribunal claims for indirect damages. During an interview to-day with President Grant, he said that everything which had been done by Secretary Fish relative to the Treaty of Washington was with his full concurrence, and the responsibility of claiming that action should not entirely rest upon that officer.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE.

The June report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, is exhaustive in the treatment of wheat statistics. It is based on reports from counties, of which 199 indicate an average condition, 270 counties higher than average, and 434 in low condition, ranging from 100, the standard of medium production, down to 10 in the few cases down to entire failure. The State averages are calculated not simply from the number of counties reported, but from comparative productions of several counties. These 903 reports include a very large proportion of the wheat area of the country. The summary of returns of this area shows a reduction of two per cent. from that of 1871. The average of spring wheat in States that grow that variety mainly, is reported as follows: Ohio 108; New Hampshire 109; Vermont 102; Massachusetts 95; Wisconsin 96; Minnesota 101; Iowa 106; Nebraska 115; Oregon 107; California, not given the distinction of spring and winter is scarcely known, reported spring 98, winter 100; Illinois, where winter wheat constitutes two-thirds of the crop, gives 101 for winter and 75 for spring; Kansas, where spring wheat predominates, reports 140 for spring and 62 for winter; States growing winter wheat mainly: Pennsylvania, 96; New York, 98; Michigan 98, Indiana 99, Delaware 96, Maryland 100, Virginia 95, North Carolina 100, South Carolina 96, Georgia 98, Alabama 105, Mississippi 95, Texas 115, Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 103; West Virginia, 105; Kentucky, 92; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 92; Iowa, 94; Illinois, 101; Missouri, 92. The condition of the predominant variety in each State is thus stated: Maine 101; New Hampshire, 99; Vermont, 101; Massachusetts, 99; Connecticut, 88; New York, 68; New Jersey, 93; Pennsylvania, 70; Delaware, 96; Maryland, 44; Virginia, 86; North Carolina, 101; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 103; Alabama, 115; Mississippi, 104; Texas, 117; Kansas, 130; Nebraska, 117; West Virginia, 85; Kentucky, 108; Ohio, 78; Michigan, 75; Indiana, 85; Illinois, 89; spring, 75; Wisconsin, 104; Minnesota, 106; Iowa, 111; Missouri, winter, 58; Kansas, 105, winter, 46; California, 99; Oregon, 100. The general average of the condition for the entire crop is 94. The department estimates for the crop of 1871 was two hundred and thirty million bushels at eleven and a half bushels to the acre, considering twelve bushels an average yield. The one and one-tenth fifties of the present crop of the first week in June pointed to a product of one hundred and twenty-seven million in 1872. The crop of 1869, which was about sixteen per cent. above an average, and the largest recorded in ten years, was two hundred and eighty-seven million bushels, as returned by the census.

STATE POLITICS.

PITTSBURGH, June 24, 1972.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the issue of your paper of the 24th inst., we notice Gen. R. B. McComb's name mentioned for Congressman-at-large. We have no hesitation in saying that he is the best man, nor do we think the State can have a better representative than Mr. McComb. As a man, taking a lively interest in the affairs of our State, and always sensible to the best interests of her people—knowing, therefore, the interests and the wishes of the State—Pennsylvania would half with delight the nomination and the subsequent election of Gen. R. B. McComb.

O'CONNEL.

A PARIS letter, referring to the views held there concerning the recently misunderstanding says the question asked is, who is to blame? The writer adds: "That the fault was not on the American side is now all but universally admitted. The 'ambiguity of language' which gave rise to the difficulty, and which, as the London *Times* allows, was 'patent to every intelligent reader,' must be laid to the charge of those against whom it told, and those were the English Commissioners. If the latter allowed something to stand in the text of the treaty whi h they neither meant nor intended to serve to, who is to blame for it but themselves? And their fellow-countrymen clearly do blame them for such a blunder."

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh. tf

FROM BEAVER.

Dedication of the New Methodist Episcopal Church—Bishop Simpson and Dr. Newman—Grand Ministerial and Financial Success—Beaver College—Commencement Week—Corner-Stone Laying—Examinations, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., June 24, 1872.

The one event for which this community has been preparing itself for several weeks past, the dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal church, came off yesterday. Public expectation was raised to the highest point by the announcement that such eminent men of the Methodist church as Bishop Simpson, Dr. Newman and Dr. Hunter were all to be present on the same occasion. The extreme heat of Friday, moderating through Saturday, was still more modified by Sabbath morning; and the hour of public worship—eleven o'clock—came cool and serene, as though especially made for the comfort of the large audience that filled every part of the beautiful church.

As an indication of the fraternal spirit that pervades the several churches of this refined community, it ought to be noticed that the two Presbyterian churches and the United Presbyterian church suspended their usual religious services, and together with their pastors worshiped with the Methodists. A congregation of fully a thousand people greeted Bishop Simpson in the morning service. It was at the instance of the Bishop that Beaver College was commenced in this place; and as the prosperity of the college has had a reciprocal influence upon the church, making the present elegant edifice a necessity, it was proper that he should be prominent at the dedication of the new building. We question whether one person in that large crowd of expectants was disappointed in the Bishop's sermon. Clear and convincing in argument, chaste and simple in expression, and full of power in its moving appeals, the preacher added to his high reputation as a pulpit orator.

The evening sermon was preached by Dr. Newman, of Washington City. Known personally to less than half a dozen, he soon made friends of the entire audience of the morning by the happy manner in which he managed the financial part of the undertaking, so that when evening came the house was again full in every part to hear him preach. It is not the province of your correspondent to analyze the sermon of the evening any more than that of the morning. But having heard that evening sermon, it was no longer a wonder that Dr. Newman should have attracted such large audiences in the Metropolitan Church in Washington, and that he should everywhere be regarded as a representative man of his religious denomination. If the financial success of the day was in any way due to the effects of the sermons upon the people, all must be convinced that they were of a superior order. The trustees of the church, headed by Mr. Wayne stood toward the river. The animal jumped into the river and swam to the bank. The latter ran to the house, some parties in a skiff turned his course down. He then swam down the river, and when the flight ceased he ran out of the water through a number of streets, and two or three persons narrowly escaped being killed. The animal was finally secured on North avenue.

JAMES CASSIDAY, the brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, who was injured over at Alliance two or three weeks ago, was brought to this city on the Steubenville accommodation this morning. Full particulars of the accident have already been published. Mr. Cassiday was so severely injured that it became necessary to amputate the right arm and leg, and was not in condition to be removed home until yesterday. He is eighteen years of age, and had been in the employ of the company only a short time.

Three Rivers Louie is having his red and yellow privateer rigged up for the July regatta at Brigantine, N. J. She is named the "Sally Ann," and is matched against Gen. Pearson's yacht, the "White Squall." Perhaps our citizens are not aware that one of the sports on the Jersey coast is "Sally Ann's Point," in honor of the Judge. He fell in the water there once when backing his vessel out over after the precise locality has had the title mentioned. Any of our citizens summering in the vicinity of Atlantic City can sail out to Point in about an hour with a fair coast breeze. A large sign nailed to a post designates the point.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Marsland, Thos. Connolly and Jas. McNanance. The parties were charged with stealing a piece of copper, valued at two hundred dollars, belonging to James Cooper & Co. Verdict, guilty, against the defendants.

Commonwealth vs. John Vauch; indictment, larceny of $125. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth Against.

John McGovern et al.,	Pat Foreman,
E. S. Fogarty,	Samuel Hain,
Bertand Boss,	Evan Reese,
Fred. and Wm. Bowers,	Wm. Soles,
James Dixon,	Thomas Dunn,
John Staker,	Wm. J. Miller,
Anton Winkler,	Henry Shields,
Peter Schwartzback,	James Sullivan,
August Durzy et al.,	John Fogan,
Wm. Hoffman,	Wm. McClelland et al.

The Shoe and Leather Savings Bank.

Among the many new monetary institutions of this city, none has opened under more favorable auspices than the Shoe and Leather Savings Bank, located at No. 14 Smithfield street, near First avenue. This bank was incorporated last winter, and has a very liberal charter. The capital is $200,000, which is being paid up as rapidly as is necessary. The directors are excellent and well known business men, and their names will inspire the utmost confidence in the success and safety of the bank. The rooms have been handsomely fitted up, and the bank opened for business yesterday. Hon. George H. Anderson, State Senator, is President of the bank, and has taken special pains to make it a success. The charter, as we have said, is a liberal one; but at the same time is stringent in its protection of depositors, since it makes stockholders liable in double the amount of their stock. Of Senator Anderson's fitness for the presidency of the board, it is unnecessary to say more than that he will attend to the discharge of his duties unceasing watchfulness, untiring energy, and unquestioned integrity. Mr. John B. Fraser, late of the National Bank of Commerce, has been chosen cashier, and the directors have been fortunate in securing the services of one so fully qualified for the position. The bank has an abundance of funds, and is now prepared to deal with the public in all branches pertaining to a regular banking business, with exceeding liberality. Its posters will obtain here every needful advantage, with a security equal to the best institutions in the city. The Board will meet daily, at half past eleven o'clock. See card in another column.

University Literary Contest.

We desire to call especial attention of our readers to the high school

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1872.

The railroad ordinance did not come up in City Councils yesterday.

In Select Council yesterday, Mr. Burgwin, Chairman of the Park Committee, called up the resolution offered by him some time since, to instruct the City Attorney to petition the Court of Common Pleas for the appointment of viewers to assess the value of some two hundred and eighty acres of the Schenley property, with a view to its condemnation for park purposes. The opponents as well as the friends of this project were fully aware that it was to be pressed to a vote, and both sides were prepared. There was a warm discussion, which is printed herewith. When the question was called, the yeas and nays were demanded, and the resolution was lost by a vote of sixteen yeas to twenty-three nays. This is looked upon as a virtual defeat of the park project in its present shape.

The logic of the ablest advocate, when saddled with a sorry cause, is apt at times to limp. The Chicago *Tribune*, a week or two ago, appealed to our colored citizens to vote for the Liberal candidate for the reason that—to use its own language—"so long as any Democratic magistrate, policemen or ruffian knows that the black man's vote tallies one every time against him he will get no justice at their hands, and only oppression and insult from them all." Now it says that Greeley ought to receive the votes of the blacks as well as the whites, because he represents the acceptance, by the South, of emancipation and political equality, and by North and South alike, of that reconciliation which is the first essential to order and safety for all. It is greatly to be hoped that the candidature of Mr. Greeley may in some sort help to close the bloody chasms about which he grew so eloquent in his letter of acceptance, but he must be the very incarnation of the reconciling element if he can bring these respective utterances of the *Tribune* into agreement with each other. In one breath that paper declares the Democracy will continue to hate and insult and oppress the negro until he stultifies himself by voting for those who hate and insult and oppress him, and in the next avers that that party has the tendered possible regard for him, and wouldn't, under any circumstances, so much as harm a single hair of his head. Which of the two sayings does the *Tribune* wish people to believe? For to credit both is absolutely impossible.

A committee of the German *Reichstag* lately had under consideration a petition for the employment of women and girls by the government in the railroad, postoffice and telegraph services. The object of the petitioners was mainly to secure the declaration and example of the government in favor of enlarging the field for female employment. In reference to the employment of women in the post service, the high functionary who rules over it said that while they are not at present excluded from the service, their more extensive engagement could not be favorably considered for the following reasons: First, The weak female organization is not equal to the heavy work of the post service. Second, A woman would have great difficulty in maintaining the needful official authority and control over the subordinates of the service. Third, In isolated places a woman would be less able than a man to protect letters, packages, etc., against violent appropriation. Fourth, The impracticability in the larger establishments of keeping male and female employees locally separate. Fifth, The public is hostile to the employment of women because it thinks letter secrets less safe in feminine than in masculine hands. Sixth, A career intended for life could not be opened for women in any branch of the government service, because naturally they must withdraw from the service on getting married. And a merely temporary or transient appointment would not only be burdensome to the administration but the public interests would suffer injury from the frequent change of persons in the same position.

Every indication of progress in any part of South America is or ought to be interesting to us of the North. It is certainly a sign of improvement that a college with European professors has been established and opened for the reception of students at Quito, in Equador. The college comprehends schools for the fine arts, an astronomical observatory and a polytechnical department for the education of engineers and others, by whom science may be applied in the subjugation of nature. On the other hand, we learn that at Cordova, so famous in the history of the Jesuit missions in South America, the inhabitants, at the instigation of the clergy, seem resolved to abolish the Central Railroad, which connects Buenos Ayres with the upper provinces. It does not appear that the mere rails, timbers, etc., gave the people any serious concern. But the locomotive, at first gazed at in terror and astonishment, they finally concluded to be a "diabolical invention," while the passengers, hurried along by it with such fearful rapidity and noise, were supposed to be imps and retainers of the evil artist by whose inspiration the monster had been made. At any rate they were lately received with showers of stones by the people of Cordova, who then proceeded to tear up the road. Semi-civilized people, when first placed in view of a locomotive in action, nearly always, we believe, conclude that it is a supernatural creature. Thus the Hindoos at Allahabad prostrated themselves at the sight and then gathered around the huge image to offer it *pujah*, the worship due to a god. The good Cordovans, accustomed under sacerdotal guidance to resist the Devil, acted consistently enough.

Historical erudition or historical cram was never more unskilfully employed than by Senator Sumner in his ponderous speech about President Grant. The discourse could not, even in courtesy, be called a philosophical dissertation for the illustration of important truths—a species of literature which the Massachusetts Senator has assiduously cultivated, successfully, his admirers allege. The Grant speech is a mere harangue, stuffed with savage invectives and elaborately designed to overwhelm its object in obloquy and contempt. The author, of course, wished and hoped to carry with him all hearers and readers. As throughout the speech there isn't a trace of charity for the President or the slightest indication of a fear that he might be doing him injustice, he must be supposed to have wished to conciliate all passions and preconceptions unfavorable to the effect at which he aimed. And yet, in the vanity of pedantic ostentation or in ignorance of the effect of his statements, at every step he violates prejudices and offends cherished prepossessions of vast numbers of those whom he addresses. Many illustrations of the remark will occur to readers of the speech. A glaring instance is the reference to "Frederick, some times called the Great," which to most German readers seems grossly unjust. And the reference to the Great Gustavus Adolphus was equally unfortunate, as it enables the Swedish Republicans of the West to hold up Sumner as the calumniator of one of the greatest men of their native land. A Swedish journal of Chicago, the *Gamla och Nya Hemlandet*, is indignant at the reckless audacity or ignorance which could represent the famous Northern King as merely a great soldier, destitute of the qualifications of the statesman and administrator. With an imposing array of authorities and facts, the *Gamla* proves that Gustavus was a most able and sagacious ruler, who promoted manufactures, advanced the industry and commerce of Sweden, and reformed the management of its provinces; that he was accessible to the poor and humble, favored education, and, just before his heroic death on the field of Luetzen, was engaged in meditating a more liberal constitution for his country. And the Illinois *Staatszeitung*, which reports the arguments of the *Gamla*, strengthens them with the statement that the "eagle glance of the great Swedish sovereign extended to the New World, and by sending over colonists to Delaware he laid the foundation of civilization and culture in that region." Poor Sumner!

DISBANDING OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy have at last reached the parting of the ways. Two things are evident, unless something akin to the miraculous should in the meantime intervene. First, that Horace Greeley will be nominated at Baltimore, and second, that his nomination will irretrievably disrupt the Democratic party. The Chicago *Times*, which, whatever may be thought of the intrinsic character of its political opinions and principles, deservedly ranks among the ablest and most consistent Democratic journals of the country, having but one if any superior in point of importance and influence, distinctly and specifically proclaims that the nomination of Mr. Greeley will be regarded as the signal for the complete and final disbandment of the Democratic organization. *Sauve qui peut* will thenceforward be the cry. Each individual member of the party will be wholly absolved from his party obligations, and wholly free to contract whatever new friendships or alliances inclination or prudence may dictate. Under such circumstances, the *Times* distinctly declares, Democrats will have just as good a right to vote for Grant as for Greeley, without having either their motives or their acts called in question by any one—an idea which it is likely has already suggested itself to hundreds of Democratic minds, and will obtain a lodgment in the minds of thousands more, as the naked and unconditional character of the surrender is reflected upon. The *Times* represents the views and sentiments of a large and important element of the Democracy, and its utterances on this matter, in view of the facts and circumstances of the case, may be taken as a formal notification of the course intended to be pursued.

HOW CAN THESE THINGS BE?

It is probably in accordance with the nature and fitness of things that, when a man is smitten with the tender passion, he should in a greater or less degree admire, or profess to admire, every individual member of the family of his inamorata. There is such a thing, however, as overshooting the mark. Affection sometimes gets the bitts of judgment between its teeth and goes off at a break-neck gallop; and in such a case it is not at all unlikely that if the infatuated were called upon to describe the characteristics of a satyr he would write him down as a felicitous cross between Hyperion and Jove. These reflections apropos of the *Tribune's* excessively laudatory notice of Judge Thompson, Democratic candidate for re-election to the Supreme Bench of this State, and of ex-Senator Hendricks, Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana. With respect to Judge Thompson the *Tribune*, unless its memory has become sadly impaired, will recollect that not many years ago it spoke in a very different strain, its own files containing a story concerning certain naturalization papers, with the seal of the Court attached by his brother-in-law, Clerk of the Court, which by no means indicated a high standing of political or personal morality. If we mistake not the *Tribune* also at one time had something to say regarding the political case of Thompson *versus* Mercur, of a not very complimentary character to the former. How does it come about that there has been so radical a change of opinion concerning him on the part of that journal, while the facts and circumstances which formed the basis of its previous strictures remain uncontradicted or unexplained by itself? Is it because he is a relative of the damsel of whom the Liberal swain is so desperately enamored?

So too with regard to Mr. Hendricks, whom the *Tribune* calls "the ablest and most unsullied statesman which Indiana has in recent years produced"—the facts being that his entire political record is against him. He was one of the most earnest advocates of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; a prominent defender of the Kansas border ruffian policy; an indorser of the Dred Scott decision; a bitter opponent of Mr. Lincoln as a sectional candidate, under whose administration, he declared, the constitutional rights of the South would be subverted, and he exerted himself in every possible way to defeat the very measures which the *Tribune* at that time was advocating with all its great earnestness and ability. He has since given no sign of recantation of his views or repentance for having obstructed the victorious progress of the National cause. He simply accepts the Liberal formula and consents to pronounce its shibboleth, in order that, if possible, he may steal in and possess the land. Time was when the *Tribune* would have pealed its notes of warning concerning these men all along the line. But that was before the candidate had surrendered to the blandishments of the siren who has led him astray.

SOME AMERICAN DIPLOMATISTS.

While we do not for a moment suppose that Mr. Kramer, American Minister at Copenhagen, is a diplomatist of a high order, there is reason to think that both intellectually and morally he is more than equal to most of the men who have long been thought worthy to represent the United States Government at the second and third rate courts. Readers who know anything of the subject know that in a majority of instances those functionaries have been men of the most ordinary intellectual endowments, whose whole literary training was received in a common school; or who, if more favored by fortune, spent two or three or four years at college without making any serious efforts to use the opportunities of cultivation placed within their reach. A year or two years then nominally devoted to the study of law, but really spent in the pursuits of petty politics with such incidental attention to Blackstone and two or three other law books as might enable them to pass an easy examination, constituted their preparation for the career of statesmanship and diplomacy. As to their morals the less said the better. Duly faithful to their party and duly zealous in effecting the election of its candidates, they were at length sent abroad to establish the reputation which occasioned, if it did not justify, the sneer with which Charles Lever refers to the class in his last novel:

"To make the dinner as confidential as might be, the only guests besides Alice were a couple of yachting Englishmen, a German Professor of Archæology, and the American Minister, who, of course, speaking no language but his own, could always be escaped from by a digression into French, German or Italian."

Mr. Kramer, on the other hand, went abroad, in the first place, chiefly for the purpose of pursuing in a German university those difficult studies to which he had been devoted from his youth. His talents are at least respectable, He speaks German and French fluently and well, and his moral character is proved to have been without reproach. Prominent officials and all the leading journals of Copenhagen attest the falsehood of the countless calumnies by which he has been assailed and the excellent terms on which he stands with the Danish government, and with the representatives of other countries at the Danish capital. Still the calumnies will no doubt be repeated with additions. In his lately published "Life of Lincoln," Mr. Lamon says a politician should never deny any charge made against him, "for, if he does, his adversaries will prove all that they have said, and *much more*."

The Women and the Presidency.

The *Woman's Journal*, published in Boston by Mrs. Livermore, draws the following sharp and effective contrast between the action of the Philadelphia and Cincinnati Conventions:

"Cincinnati *talks* reform like Greeley; Philadelphia *acts* reform like Grant. Cincinnati begins its career by compromising its principles, by falsifying its professions and by excluding and ignoring woman. Philadelphia continues its glorious march of Republican progress by extending its hand to the loyal women of the Republic, and pledges itself to the consideration of Woman Suffrage. Which is the genuine party of reform, and which the counterfeit? The fine instincts of American womanhood will answer."

Everywhere, as Tennyson has so well sung, "the woman's cause is man's;" and everywhere the mothers and daughters of the country are beginning to see that the only political party which can be relied on to give them space and opportunity to bourgeon and blossom into all that not harms distinctive womanhood, is the same great party which in the past has removed so many obstacles and hindrances, outward and inward, from the pathway of advancing humanity, and in so many ways lifted the thought and purpose, the effort and practice of the nation, to higher levels than were ever reached before. It is stated that no man who has occupied a prominent public position has practically given to women the recognition that President Grant has done. Four of the best paying postoffices in the country have been conferred upon them, against the earnest remonstrances of politicians, and he has at all times urged upon the heads of departments the appointment of women, and of paying them the same salaries for doing the same work that are paid to men; while, should the postal telegraph system be adopted, as it is probable it will be, he will recommend the opening of schools of telegraphy expressly to teach women the art, with a view of employing them as operatives wherever it can properly be done. And this is in accord with the spirit of the Republican party. It makes no boisterous professions, but lets its work speak for itself. Think what the stainless sanctities of motherhood and maidenhood owe to the Republican party for the abolition of slavery, for instance. It is no wonder that the purest in selecting the hood should be found advocating the claims of the Republican party, for it wears her like a star upon its breast.

Brooks Seminary, Poughkeepsie.

Heads of families are not unfrequently embarrassed when they come to determine with reference to the education of their daughters, and in the respect so much as in the choice of seminaries at which to place them, so difficult is it to obtain satisfactory information. While there are a great many of a high order in most respects, probably there are few that equal and fewer still that are a whole excel the Brooks Seminary at Poughkeepsie, New York, a city on the Hudson of extraordinary advantages in many respects, more especially as to health. Miss Johnson, who is at the head of the institution, is a lady altogether in her proper place, both as to qualifications as a teacher and as a general manager; while her corps of assistants are selected with judgment and from an extensive knowledge of the educational field. The buildings are nearly new, and so great has been the success of the institution that extensive additions are being made. Next door to Vassar, both in location and standing, and in some sort a preparatory school, it in some respects excels and many would deem it superior to that great institution. For thoroughness in discipline, attention to the wants, discrimination as to the capacity of pupils, and in its general arrangement, the Brooks is probably as nearly complete as it is possible to render a seminary—all of which is said from observation and with some degree of personal knowledge. The card of Miss Johnson is printed herewith.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Detroit has a wealthy old lady who has taken a whim to peddle oranges and figs, and goes about the streets retailing her wares, dressed meantime in elegant clothes.

The compensation of internal revenue gaugers, together with their actual and necessary traveling expenses, and the salaries of storekeepers accruing on and after the first of August, will be paid by the United States monthly without requiring reimbursement by distillers.

It is now said that the Colorado Desert was once the bed of a sea. Careful instrumental observations have lately been made which seem to establish the fact beyond doubt; proving that either through the gradual exhaustion of the sources of water supply, or through some more sudden natural convulsion, the heart of the continent, once occupied by a vast expanse of water, has been drained, within a comparatively short space of time, and changed to dry land.

It is stated that a distinguished financial essayist has arrived in this country from Europe, having been commissioned by the leading bankers of Germany and England to make a thorough examination of the condition of certain railway and mining stocks introduced of late in foreign markets. Among the stocks to which he will pay particular attention are the Pacific roads, and he left yesterday for Washington to investigate thoroughly the relations of the government towards these roads.

A curious incident occurred in Boston upon the arrival of the British band. During the procession it was unavoidably halted for a moment on Washington street, directly in front of Old South Church, in which in 1775 the British soldiers established a riding school and grog shop. Above the Grenadiers, on a tablet in the front of the church was the inscription, "Desecrated by British troops in 1775." They did not appear to notice it, but gazed about them with great indifference. Times have changed since then.

The hall in which the Geneva court of arbitration holds its sessions is an ordinary drawing-room, the windows looking out on a neat little garden in the very center of the city. The ante-room through which the commissioners and secretaries enter the hall of congress is called the marriage chamber, and is regarded by sentimentalists as significant of the approach of a happy union between the two great nations.

A number of wealthy Hebrews in New York intend to start a daily newspaper there. They are prepared to risk half a million dollars in such an enterprise, or more if it be required. They have made several ineffectual efforts to buy an established journal in that city, offering, it is understood, as much as a million dollars.

A large snake of a strange species was killed in Virginia the other day, which had a head in the shape of a diamond, tapering from the eyes to the nose and from the eyes back, with beautiful diamond scales covering the top of the head, a long, pointed tail, and which when attacked made a hissing or blowing noise that could be heard at the distance of a hundred yards.

There is a cry of distress among the poorer classes of all the capitals of Europe from the impossibility of securing decent homes in the cities. In Berlin it has been absolutely necessary for the police and the government to interfere on behalf of the poor; while the same evil is assuming such proportions in London that the matter has actually demanded the attention and interference of Parliament.

The California Legislature has passed a law declaring betting on elections a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and a term of imprisonment limited to five years.

Louisville has got up a "corner" in hydrophobia. Twenty-five persons were bitten by dogs in that city, recently, in a single day.

Some of the "loyal" claimants before the Southern Claims Commission must have very elastic consciences. One of them was recently confronted with a letter written by him in 1864, in which he proposed to the rebel government a plan for the bombardment of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and the destruction of the shipping and navy yard at those points. He went home without his money.

The canons of Southern Utah abound in Aztec picture writing. For nearly three miles, in one of them, rudely-outlined pictures extend, representing human beings, little, big, of all shapes, and with brief costumes. There are animals, reptiles, and queer devices, cheerfully inked, painted with black and red ochres. In all the history of Indian nations, it is said, there is no more interesting account than that relating to the sad story of this peaceful, but much persecuted race. In Peru and Mexico, they suffered from the tyranny of Pizarro and Cortez; in Utah and Arizona, they were driven by the fiercer tribes into mountain fastnesses and obscure canons.

A new cure is said to have been discovered for diseases of the optic nerve, in the deadly poison known as strychnia. Whether the affliction is functional or organic the operation of the curative agent is reported to be alike speedy and efficacious. The remedy has been tried by a number of European oculists with marked success.

At Fall River, Massachusetts, a secret order has been instituted to promote harmony between the capitalist and laborer. That is certainly better than organizations of either class to promote hostility between the two; only why should it be a secret order?

PERSONAL.

Should such an extraordinary event as that of the election of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency chance to occur, the duties of hostess of the Executive Mansion would devolve upon his eldest daughter, Ida. Mrs. Greeley being a confirmed invalid. Miss Ida Greeley is a young lady of about eighteen of medium height, handsome, with soft dark eyes, shapely features and the fine complexion of her father. A mass of dark brown hair is done up in becoming folds about her head. Her manners are affable and cordial, her conversation ready and sprightly, and she would doubtless preside over the domestic and social concerns of the White House with marked dignity and grace.

One of the numerous stories related in Boston of Stranss is to the effect that when he was in St. Petersburg the fair Russian belles made a frightful series of demands upon him for locks of his hair. Strauss viewed the prospect with alarm. All these souvenirs would leave him bald. Then he had a brilliant idea. His dog was a huge, black Newfoundland. His shaggy coat was of precisely the texture of his hair, and to-day many a Russian album is enriched with a dark, curly lock of hair from Strauss's dog. When he was coming to this country he could with difficulty be restrained, it is said, from bringing along the dog as a precautionary measure against diplomacy.

It appears that the grave of General E. D. Baker, the brilliant orator and brave soldier who fell at Ball's Bluff early in the war, and was buried in Lone Mountain Cemetery, near San Francisco, has been sadly neglected, and the Portland *Oregonian* calls upon the citizens of Oregon to raise funds toward the erection of a monument over it.

The opposition press has for some time been trying to pain little Nellie Grant by indulging in all sorts of flippant comments on her European holiday making, and at last they have stooped to the innocent maid by betrothing her to a Gaelic lord.

The young King of Siam, who lately returned to his own dominions from a visit to British India, has turned stump speaker and is going about among his people making eloquent speeches in praise of European civilization and modes of life. The Ragoon *Times* says his addresses are "bewitching." The significance of the fact is the prophecy which it involves that the whole system of Asiatic civilization—or barbarism—is ultimately destined to be revolutionized by the European and American systems.

Thurlow Weed, who has been for some time unwell, is now in the enjoyment of quite vigorous health. By the aid of an amanuensis he keeps up a large correspondence with the press, and has entered with great enthusiasm into the canvass, and gives his time and influence to the re-election of General Grant. His immense correspondence, coming almost his whole life, has been collected by his daughter and preserved in volumes handsomely bound and carefully indexed, so that Mr. Weed can turn to any letter, as a person can turn to any passage in the Bible, by referring to the concordance.

Darwin says he is simply seeking for truth; admits that his theories are not proven, and states that he does not offer his doubtful suppositions as evidence against well-established convictions.

Charles F. Nordoff, formerly of the New York Evening *Post*, has come back from his long winter and spring visit to California. There he has been to look in him on the big trees and other wonders of the Yosemite, which will presently blossom into leaves.

English papers note the arrival in that country of Bukkwujfene, a young Chippewa chief who has been taken under the auspices of the Church of England Missionary Society, in order that he may be fitted to return as a native teacher and preacher among his tribe in the "backwoods of America."

The reception of the Grand Duke Alexis in Brazil is said to have been a cold one. In Rio Janeiro he was scarcely noticed by the people, and the public attentions shown him were few and inconsiderable. To the handsome Russian such a reception, coming so soon after the remarkably warm greeting which he met in this country, must have been a decided chilling, and not calculated to prejudice him in favor of tropical countries. Even the press of the Brazilian capital seems to have been disposed to be ill-natured toward the imperial lieutenant, and inclined to circulate disagreeable stories about his habits. All of which will probably make the young man wish that his American experience could have been confined to what he gained north of the equator.

Wheat Harvest.

Southern Illionis is now in the midst of its wheat harvest. A correspondent writing from that part of the State says: "The wheat harvest of this part of Illinois was never better than this season. The present week thus far has been exceedingly favorable for harvest work. A few days more of good weather will secure the crop. Men, women and children are in the wheat fields; the scarcity of help renders this necessary."

The new Baltimore and Potomac Railroad which Col. Thomas Scott and the Pennsylvania Central are now building as a rival to the Baltimore and Ohio, a through line between New York and Washington, was completed through to Baltimore on Tuesday in a novel and characteristic manner. The opponents of the road, having failed in all other expedients, had determined to get out an injunction on that day to prevent its passage through Baltimore. Their project becoming known to the officers of the company, all hands—some 300—were massed from all along the line, and as soon as the court adjourned Monday, work was begun in earnest in constructing the road and laying the track through the city. Night setting in they were retarded a little, but the moon soon came out and they went on the same as ever. At 12 o'clock nearly half the track was completed, and the men, tired and hungry from their excessive labor, pitched into four wagon-loads of provisions that had been brought along, with a fine relish. Work was renewed with vigor, and before 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, the time when it was supposed the injunction was to have been made, the last spike had been driven. The distance of the track laid was about two miles and across three streets, Calverton road, Franklin and Townsend, at the two latter of which double tracks were laid. The hands belonging on the lower section of the road embarked on the trains for their quarters, and moved off amid a chorus of yells and the screaming of engine whistles. It is authoritatively stated that the road will be running to Washington this week.

A thorough and impartial canvass of the State of New York was undertook by the *Times* immediately after the Cincinnati Convention, and careful returns have been received from thirty-two of the sixty counties. They may be summed up as follows: The strength of the ticket is now less than it was immediately after the Cincinnati Convention; in case of its indorsement at Baltimore, it will probably gain somewhat; in no event will it attract as many Republicans as it will repel Democrats. The reports agree, also, that nearly all of Mr. Greeley's Republican strength comes from the disaffection promoted by Senator Fenton, and that it is confined almost entirely to the politicians. The farmers of the State especially repudiate the bolt, and are solid for Grant and Wilson.

Presidential tickets are being brought out so rapidly now-a-days that it may be well enough to recapitulate the list to date.

Cincinnati—President, Horace Greeley; Vice President, B. Gratz Brown. Philadelphia—President, Ulysses S. Grant; Vice President, Henry Wilson. Revenue Reform—President, William S. Groesbeck. Vice President, Frederick Law Olmsted. Labor Reform—President, David Davis; Vice President, Joel Parker. Temperance—President, James Black; Vice President, John Russell. Anti-Masonic—President, Charles Francis Adams. Vice President, C. H. Howard. Nondescript—President, Victoria C. Woodhull; Vice President, Frederick Douglass.

There is an enormous demand for lager beer among the members of the chorus and foreign bands, at the Boston Jubilee. A long counter, with fifty attendants, has been built directly beneath the chorus galleries, and twenty-five barrels, or nine thousand glasses, were dispensed therefrom in a few hours the other day.

Lost Health Regained.

Self-neglect lays the foundation of much bodily suffering. As a rule men are more solicitous to repair and preserve their houses, stock in trade and other perishable property than to repair and preserve themselves. They can see when a wall requires a prop, or a weak structure a girder, but appear to be unconscious of, or indifferent to, the cracks and daws and evidences of decay in their own frail and sensitive organizations.

The consequences of this want of common prudence is that thousands fall by the wayside in the prime of life every year who might have lived to enjoy a hale and hearty old age, if they had resorted to the proper means of recruiting their failing vigor at the proper time.

Seeing what that famous vitalizing and invigorating elixir, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has done for countless multitudes of the enervated and broken down, and with the long, unbroken record of its cures before him, it seems amazing that any sufferer from premature decay, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, biliousness, chronic constipation, or diseases of a remittent or intermittent character, should delay, even for an hour, to seek the aid which its toning, regulating and invigorating properties have never failed to afford.

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Muir & Son's Ale.

Younger's Strong Ale, Bass & Co.'s English Ale.
Younger's Strong Ale, Bass & Co.'s English Ale.

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Guinness's Extra Dublin Porter.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 24, 1872.

—The demand for money is light and there is no important inquiry for purposes of legitimate trade. The amount of funds seeking temporary employment is considerable, but long comm rcial paper finds no favor with this class of lenders. First class commercial paper of short date is negotiated at 8 to 10 per cent, per annum discount, while bank rates remain unchanged.

—The close of the first six months of the year is near at hand, and many of our mercantile houses are making up to take stock and are running their s ock on hands as low as trade will permit in order to facilitate the work of striking a balance sheet, hence a general dullness among wholesale houses.

—Among manufacturers there is an exceptional activity for this season of the year. Many of the iron mills are running over time and are yet unable to keep up with their orders. As a consequence prices are steady and well sustained. In truth, our local trade is always more or less active, and while other cities complain of dullness it is seldom that Pittsburgh merchants and manufacturers are not busy, with good returns from business ventures as a result. The policy of carrying surplus earning into extending their business facilities has been followed by our manufacturers, and the most lasting and profitable investment that our citizens can make is to increase those productive forces that lie in the higher mechanical skill of our workmen, and in so improving the city that it may be the cheerful home of those workmen who by their skill create the wealth of the community.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119½	119½	119½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117	117	117
10-40s	111¾	111¾	111¾
New 5s	113½	113½	113½
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	114½	114½	114½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	119½	119½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¼	114¼
United States 10-40s	111¾	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116½	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¼	117¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117	117
Union Pacific Railroad		
Central Pacific Railroad	114½	

—On the 1st day of July next, according to the new postal code, we are to have 380 new money order postoffices in the United States, and arrangements are now in process for putting them in operation. This will complete the number of 3,000 money order offices in the country. The business of our money order offices amounted last year to over $42,-000,000. The increase will give ten per cent. to the trade the city of New York, and one to Boston. It will bring the system in New York to precisely the London plan. It will diminish the rush at the banking office, and enable people to buy or receive money orders at their station in person.

—In reference to the long disputed question of the tax upon capital, borrowed for employment by brokers and bankers, Congress, in the new tax bill, has properly construed the original act as excluding borrowed balances. The amount of taxable capital, in future, besides affording the brokers and bankers fair claim for restitution of taxes heretofore, as they say, arbitrarily exacted. Reports have obtained circulation that a large sum of money has been expended to procure the favorable result stated, but the New York *Times* positively and somewhat authoritatively denies it.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 24, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Quicksilver	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Adams Express						
Wells Fargo Express						
American Express						
United States Express						
New York Central Scrip	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Reading	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Michigan Central	114	114	114	114	114	114
Michigan Southern	90	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Illinois Central	135	135	135	135	135	135
Cleveland and Pitts	90	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Chicago and Northwest	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Do preferred	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
St. Paul	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Do preferred	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½
Wabash						
Do preferred	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Fort Wayne	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Ohio and Mississippi	45	45	45	45	45	45
Chicago and Alton	111	111	111	111	111	111
Do preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem	125	125	125	125	125	125
New York Central	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Ex Dividend.						

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Beeves dull this week and favor buyers; sales of 2,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7 00@8 00; fair to good, $6 50 @ 6 90; common, $5@6. Sheep dull; sales of 15,000 at $5 50@6 00 for good to prime; $4 00@5 00 for fair to good. Hogs firmer; sales of 7,500 at $6 00@7 00.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 24, 1872.

REMARKS—With the exceptions of grain, the market may be quoted stationary and firm. With regard to wheat we have little to say, and find it impossible to arrive at correct quotations. We heard it m ntioned that the mills, having been overstocked, have turned sellers instead of buyers. Be this as it may, some dealers are refusing $2 00 for white wheat, being confident that in a few days they will realize $2 15 or $2 20. Others, equally informed, do not view matters in the same light, and are anxious to realize as soon as possible, fearing that prices may go lower instead of higher. Oats may be quoted 5c lower, and dull sale at that. Corn is also a shade lower. Rye and barley nominal. Butter is a shade firmer, though prices are not quotably higher, the being the highest figure attained. Bacon and provisions are unchanged, with a fair trade demand reported. Groceries are more active and trade reported fair for the season. Flour is held firmly at unchanged prices. The vegetable market is well stocked with many articles, and it is said that eastern shippers have been heavy losers. Our own gardners will soon be able to supply the market with fresh vegetables. Following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 4@ 4½ cent., 4½@ refined, 5@ 5½ cent., 6½@ nitrate soda, 5c; arsenic, 3½@ 3½ pods, 10c; pearls, 11c @ lb.

APPLES—The new crop comes slowly as yet. Sales as to quality $4@6 @ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 6½@7c @ gallon choice 7½c.

BEESWAX—Prepared boxes 27c @ lb; No 2 $20 per ton.

BEANS—Choice hand picked $2 75@3 00 @ bushel.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2, $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75@ 2 25 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER—We quote Banner Baking Powder ¼ lb cans per doz. $1 75; ½ lb do $3 25; 1 lb do $6 00; 5 lb do $30 00; 10 lb boxes @ lb 48c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts light, sheces 2?. Market unchanged, with a fair trade reported. We quote as follows: Sugar cured shoulders, 9c; pain shoulders 6c; rib sides 9¼c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 8¾c; breakfast bacon 10¼@13c; D C ed beef 7½c; hams per $14 75; land lard in tierce 9¾c; d 11 bbl 9¾c; do kegs 10¼c.

CHEESE—Receipts 1-2 car. The supply is rather in excess of the demand,yet prices cannot be quoted lo ; the y is held at 11@12c; Factory Italic (Goshen 1 o 13c.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Hams sage @ lb; clear sides 6@6½c @ lb; shoulders 4½@5c @ lb; country lard 7¾@8c @ lb as per quality.

CARBON OIL—Round lots of standard brands are held at 19½@20c; store sales were made at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00@2 10; Louisville $2 00@2 25; Rosendale $1 50; Eagle $3 00; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 75@3 75 @ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $3 25 @ bush.

CANNED Goods—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $3 00 @ doz $7 50 @ case; tomatoes, $1 50@1 60 @ doz $6 00@7 00 @ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

CANDLES—Stearine,14 ounces, at 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 @ case.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices, and report a fair trade at the following figures:

Coffee—Rio, choice, 26@25½c; prime 23@25½c; good 24½c; fair 24c; Java 28c; prime roasted coffee, in 1 lb packages, 30c; Mocha 28c; Singapore 25c; Maracaibo 24c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 14c; Pulverized sugar 14¼@15c; Crushed do 14¼@15c; A do 12½c; B do 12¼c; Extra C 12@12½c; Chesapeake extra C 11½c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; C 10½; Union yellow 10½c.

Raw Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11a11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 10c; fair 9¾c; choice Porto Rico, 10½c; prime 10¼c; Demerara, choice 11¾c; good 11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; prime 75c; good 70c; fair 65c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c; Launder 50c; common 35@40c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; prime, 9¼c; good, 8c; Rangoon, 5a5¾c; Patna, 8¼@9c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 21c; do Pimento, 16c; Cassia 16c; cloves, 35c; mace $1 25.

EGGS—There is a firmer feeling and prices seem to point upwards. Sales are reported at 15c per dozen for choice fresh.

FEATHERS—Sales of No 1 at 78a80c; in round lots with the usual advance from the above figures. Mixed ranged from 40a60c @ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts are increasing, being 1,074 bbls against 764 as per last report. And yet flour has not been reduced in prices a jot in this market,although "weak and lower" everywhere else. Trade dealers assert that they did not advance flours in sympathy with the late wheat rise conspiracy, and cannot stop their buyers at present without great loss. We quote as follows: Spring wheat $8 50a9 00 per bbl; red winter wheat $9 00a9 75; fine flour $7 75a8 00.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts since our last:

Wheat, sacks	402	Corn, sacks	180
Oats, sacks	1,507	Rye, sacks	143

With regard to the grain market we have little reliable information to give the reader. Dealers scarcely know where they stand, nor can they see their way as to the future. The stocks of grain on hand are heavy and the market dull and drooping. The late rains have caused the wheat crop to spring forth, and supposed barren fields will yield an average crop. So that the wheat famine, predicted on account of the cold winter, late spring and dry weather, is safely passed, and our "bread and butter" is assured for a year to come. It is different to give quotations, but we quote the following as the ruling figures at which actual sales for small lots were made. Wheat—red winter $1 85; white $1 90@2 00a—white 46c; mixed 44c. Corn—yellow 62c; mixed 62c. Rye 90@92c. Barley nominal.

HAY—Sales held on the wharf and from depot at $23a27@28 @ ton.

HOPS—Sales at 6½@6c @ lb for 7?s.

HIDES—Prepared bushels per ton; No 2 $20 per ton.

LARD OIL—Steady, with a few sales at 80c for extra No 1; 62½c for No 2 @ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 @ bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 45 @ 100 lbs; coarse $1 40; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

PUTTER—Sales by the scrap at 25c @ pair.

POTATOES—Prices show a wide range, from 35 to 50c per bush.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8½c, with the usual advance from store.

RAGS—In good supply with sales at 4a4½c.

SALT—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 @ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7½@8c.

WHISKY—Market firm. We quote bbls at wines at 93c @ gallon.

Wool—Buying are the ruling rates in this market for the grades mentioned:

Common fleece	60a62	Tub washed	65a70
Medium fleece	60a65	Unwashed	45a50
Fine fleece	60a65		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 24, 1872.

REMARKS—The market has about reached a stand still with a wide difference in the views of dealers. Prices continue very unsatisfactory at least to producers. In the market trade has been pretty much suspended or at least transferred principally to the oil regions.

CRUDE

We quote nominally: spot 10c; June 10c; July 10c; Parker's $3 80 per bbl. For prices in other parts of the oil regions consult our dispatches.

REFINED.

We did not learn of any transactions for any delivery. We continue to quote: Spot 22½c; June 22½c; July, August and September 22¾c, for Eastern delivery.

OIL BARRELS.

The supply was equal to the demand. Dealers report the market steady with sales of city brands at $1 80a1 85; country brands $1 70a1 75.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 24.—Noon Market.

NEW YORK, June 24, closing of Saturday.—The market is unsettled and weak; Crude in bulk 12½a 12¾c; refined 22¾c; sales of 7,000 bbls July at 22¾c; cases dull and nominal. Philadelphia delivery dull and weak; refined, 22¾; sales 5,000 bbls September at 23c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Market quiet; S. W. 22¾c; crude 12½c; cases 22½@23c. Futures: July 22¾c. Quotations merely nominal.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 24.—Market dull and low; at $3 @ $3 50 @ 20.

OIL CITY, June 24.—Market very dull; ordinary oil lower grades $3 75 offered and $3 85 asked. Average gravity at Oil City: $3 90 offered; $3 95a4 00, asked.

BRADFORD, June 24.—Market quiet, and very dull and prices lower at $3 75a3 80.

TITUSVILLE, June 24.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; spot $3 75 bid.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TIDIOUTE, June 24.—Market exceedingly quiet but firm at $3 @ 50.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Spot and June 22¾c bid—nominally 22¾@22¾c; July offered at 22¾c; crude 12½@12¾c. Market quiet and dull.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Market dull and nothing doing; June nominally 22¾c; July 22¾@22¾c; August 22¾@22¾c; September 22¾@23c.

OIL CITY, June 24.—Spot, Oil City $3 95; on lower road $3 75; on upper road $3 85. Market quiet but firm.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Bbls.	Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
R Jennings		Eagle Oil Works	674
J S Duncan		Citizens' Oil Works	1,250
H. McKelvey		Vesta Oil Works	302
Owner		Vesta Oil Works	80
Owner		Vesta Oil Works	228
Owner		Leo Oppenheim	80
Owner		Lilly Oil Works	474
Total			3,340

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Eagle Oil Works	764	Citizens' Oil Works	1,250
Vesta Oil Works	302	Empire Oil Works	80
Leo Oppenheim	80	Lilly Oil Works	174
Total			3,340

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Cotton steady; low middling 21¾c; no sales. Flour firm; family $7 25a7 50. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 red winter $1 60. Corn dull and lower at 47a48c. Oats dull and drooping at 36a40c. Rye dull and drooping at 73a 75c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs quiet and weak, shipper dull. Mess pork—demand light but held firm; regular $12 00a12 25; city sold at $14 75. Lard firm; regular 8¾a8¾c. Bacon—the shoulders and sdvenced; shoulders 4¾a4¾c; sides held at 6¾a6¾; sides, clear rib and clear, ½c less bid. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders 5½c; sides, clear rib and clear, 7¾a7¾c asked, ½c less bid. Hogs active and advanced to $4 10a4 30; receipts 2,100. Whisky 86c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Nothing is doing in this market except to prepare stocks for annual inventory. The sales made are small assorted lots, to supply the immediate requirements of the retail trade here and in the interior, and do not feet up very liberal amounts quietly. Quotations in cottons are barely steady, but remain wholly without notable change. Prints are selling a little better, in medium and dark effects, and are firm. Ginghams orders are quiet and lack firmness. Quotations on colored cottons remain as last given.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Tobacco—sales 95 hhds; for change in prices. Stemmed unchanged. Cotton quiet; middling 25¼c. Flour quiet; sales extra family at $6 75. Wheat nominal. Corn saleable at 42c choice shelled, sacked. Oats quiet at 37a40c. Rye quiet at 95c. Mess pork $12. Bacon—shoulders 5c; sides, clear rib, 7¼a7¾c; clear 7¾a8¼c, packed. Bulk shoulders 4½c; sides, clear rib, 6¾a6¾c; clear 6¾a6¾c. Hams very firm; sugar cured 10¾a12¾c; plain 11¼c. Lard 9¾ 10c. Whisky firm at 86c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Flour dull and in favor of buyers; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $7 75a 8 25; Ohio and Indiana $9 00@10 00. Wheat dull and nearly; State and western red $1 90a1 95; amber $1 95. Rye dull at 90c. Corn dull; yellow 46c; mixed western 46a46½c. Oats weak; western 45a 46c. Whisky firmer at 91½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No 1 at $1 37; No 2, $1 31¾. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed 42c¾. Oats firm; No 2 29c. Rye firm; No 1 62c. Barley dull; No 2 fall 53c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 24.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 2c; amber Michigan $1 61¾; No 2 red $1 55. Corn firm; high mixed 50½c; Michigan 50c; no grade 44c. Oats quiet; No 2 35½c. Pork and lard quiet and dull.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Flour quiet and weak. Grain dull and inactive; No 1 red winter wheat $1 60; No 2 $1 53. Corn 52a53c. Oats 38c. Refined petroleum firm, in good demand and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 24.—Flour quiet and nominal; fancy white $8 00. Wheat steady; extra $1 67a1 68; No 1 $1 final 64¾; amber $1 60. Corn firm at 48a48½c. Oats firm at 30a33c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—Cotton dull and nominal.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 24.—Cotton dull; no sales.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 24, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were about forty car loads, or seven hundred and twenty head. Of the above about one half came from Chicago, and the balance from Ohio and Indiana. In addition to these there were about one hundred head of common cattle firm the surrounding country, making in the neighborhood of eight hundred and twenty head as the total receipts. The market opened up slow and continued so until the close. The quality of the offerings was hardly as good as they have been lately, a great many thin grass cattle being on sale. The butchers were evidently disposed to get bought, as at eight o'clock very few cattle had been sold. As above noted, trade ruled slow and dull, and some parties withdrew their stock from the market, claiming that it would bring more wholesale than they could get retail here. Prime and extra butchers' stock, although they changed hands slowly, brought pretty near last week's rates, though the determination of butchers to force the market down had some effect on prices. Common cattle, of which there were a little more than a full supply, brought prices from ½ to ¾c less than last week, and at the decline dragged slow. The season of the year has now arrived when the market is overstocked every month in April, and butchers will take advantage and buy low down. On this account for some time we may expect to have markets which will be governed entirely by the supply. The general feeling is that for some time common stock will rule low, while good and prime will bring fair prices. A few cattle sold as high as $7 50, but it was only for choice lots, and we venture the opinion that not 50 cattle brought this price. The great bulk of cattle sold at from stock ranged from $6 50 to $7 00.

Following are the rates at which the different grades of stock changed hands to-day: Extra, 1,300 lbs steers, $7 to $7 25, a few as high as $7 50; prime, 1,200 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7; good, 1,100 lbs cattle, $6 50 to $6 75; fair butchers' cattle $6 25 to $6 37; common $5 75 to $6.

Bulls.

The supply of bulls on sale this morning was rather large. The market was unusually dull, and we are certain that this grade of cattle sold lower than they have for a long time. We are cognizant of the sale of one lot at $2 80 per hundred—at lower prices than they cost in Ohio. There was really no market, and what were sold were at buyers' own figures.

Fresh Cows.

The supply of fresh cows was liberal and consisted of a few really good, and the balance rather common. The market for good milk cows—while prices cannot be said to be high—is fair, and no difficulty is experienced making sales. The best sold to-day from $40 to $50, and from these figures down to $25 for rather inferior stock.

Arrivals.

Following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day as reported by Mr. S. B. McKeown, agent at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Allegheny.

	Cars.
Jacob Needy, from Newark, Ohio	5
J. & M. Rea, from Indianapolis, Ind	4
Works & Bro., from Indianapolis, Ind	
Wm. Atkinson, from New Castle, Pa	
C. F. Lauing, from Canton, Ohio	2
J. Shamberg, from Wooster, Ohio	
Fleming & Mansfield, Ohio	
L. Keller, from Chicago	
Marks & B., from Chicago	
Greenwald & Kuh, from Chicago	
L. Keller, from Chicago	
L. Shamberg, from Chicago	
Rothschilds & Hartman, from Chicago	
Fleming & Mansfield, Ohio	
Feldheim & Bro., from Chicago	
Greenwald & Kuh, from Ohio	4
H. Rothschild, from Chicago	
L. Shamberg & Zeigler, from Chicago	
Feldheim & Hunter, from Chicago	
S. Krauss, from Chicago	
L. Shamberg, from Chicago	2
Rothschild, Lafayette	
John Cullen, Greencastle	
C. M. Berns, Canal Dover	
A. F. Wells, Indianapolis	2

Cattle Sales.

Bolin es & Hunter sold thirty-two head of fair to good Chicago stock at prices running from $5 87 to $7 12 per hundred.

Wm. Moonshine sold 2 car Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $7 25 per hundred.

Rothschilds & Hartman retailed 4 cars of cattle from Chicago, prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 90 per hundred pounds.

Rowan & Myers sold 2 cars Chicago cattle at figures from $6 00 to $7 25 per hundred pounds.

E. Katz sold 30 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 00 to $7 25 per hundred pounds.

C. F. Laibin sold 1 car Chicago cattle for $6 00 per hundred pounds.

M. Krauss sold 20 head of cattle from Chicago at prices varying from $6 50 to $7 37 per hundred pounds.

M. Varner sold 17 head of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $7 00 per hundred pounds.

J. Shamberg sold one car Chicago cattle, at prices ranging from $6 00 to $7 25 per hundred pounds.

J. Needy retailed 3 cars of cattle from Chicago, at prices from $6 00 to $7 25 @ 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 70 head Ohio cattle, at prices ranging from $5 00 to $7 00 @ 100 lbs.

Scharf, Hirsch & Co. sold 1 car head of mixed cattle from Indiana and Illinois, at prices from $5 75 to $6 75 @ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. sold 5 cars mixed cattle from Indiana and Chicago, at prices from $5 87 to $7 25 @ 100 lbs; 300, cattle on hand at the close.

Lopman & Lowenstine sold one car Chicago cattle, at prices ranging from $5 00 to $6 75 @ 100 lbs.

Jacobs & Hackneck sold 1 car load of cattle from Chicago and Ohio at prices from $5 50 to $7 @ 100 lbs.

S. Thalerman sold one head Indiana cattle at figures from $5 25 to $6 75 @ 100 lbs.

L. Shamberg retailed 2 cars Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $7 25 @ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 34 head of cattle from Ohio at prices from $4 37½ to $6 75 @ 100 lbs.

J. Hanlon sold 20 head Washington county cattle at prices from $5 to $6 50 @ 100 lbs.

Cattle on hand 114 c retailed to-day. Indiana cattle at prices varying from $5 to $7 @ 100 lbs.

Orr & Williams sold 20 head Ohio cattle at figures from $4 50 to $6 50 @ 100 lbs.

J. W. Unger sold five head of cattle from Canton, Ohio, at $5 50 @ 100 lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning were large, footing up between 1,500 and 2,000 head. The market for sheep was slow and seemed to symphathize with that for cattle. Prices were a shade lower than last week on all kinds and grades, excepting choice lambs, which sold well. The offerings for some time will be heavy and in consequence the markets will rule. The bulk of the offerings to-day was rather common although enough prime stock was on sale to supply the demand. Following are the sales from which the reader can gain a fair idea of the state of trade.

Neeley & Farley, 31 sheep, Armstrong county, $2 50 to $4 00 @ head.

Neeley & Farley, 131 lambs, Armstrong county, $2 50 to $3 75 @ head.

J. S. Neeley, 70 sheep, Beaver county, 5¾c to 6c @ lb.

C. Thompson, 75 sheep, Mercer county, 6¼c @ lb.

C. Thompson, 27 lambs, Mercer county, $4 00 @ head.

J Strickler sold 48 sheep and lambs, Butler county, at 2¾a4¾c @ lb.

J. W. Steward sold 60 sheep, Ohio, at $8 00a4 00 @ head.

J. W. Steward sold 10 lambs, Ohio, at 4¾c @ lb.

H. Bogle sold 25 sheep, Butler county, at 5c @ lb.

M. Leibler sold 12 sheep, Butler county, at $4 50 @ head.

J. A. McMarlin sold 46 lambs, Butler county, at $2 00a2 50 @ head.

J. A. McMarlin sold 15 sheep, Butler county, at $2 50a4 00 @ head.

S. A. Vandiver, 30 sheep, Beaver county, at 2c to 4c @ lb.

A. Vandiver, 100 lambs, Beaver county, at $2 50 to $5 00 @ head.

Young & Bartlet, 33 sheep, Butler county, at $3 00 to $5 00 @ head.

A. Eckert, 30 sheep, Butler county, at $3 50 to $4 50 @ head.

A. Eckert, 84 lambs, Butler county, at $2 00 to $4 00 @ head.

Keefer & Eckerman, 50 sheep, Lawrence county, at $2 00 to $4 00 @ head.

Keefer & Eckerman, 69 lambs, Lawrence county, at $1 00 to $3 25 @ head.

Flinner & Shidemantle 60 sheep, Butler county, at $3 to $5 @ head.

Flinner & Shidemantle 60 lambs, Butler county, at $2 25 to $3 25 @ head.

F. Krauss 250 sheep, Washington county, at $2 50 to $4 @ head.

H. Rodeen 20 sheep, Butler county, at $3 to 4 @ head.

Ahl 100 lambs, East Liberty, at $2 75 to $3 25 @ head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 24, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull; no sales reported.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower for cash; futures in fair demand but at lower rates; No 2 spring $1 29¾ cash; $1 30¾a1 30¾ seller July or August; No 1 $1 31¾a1 32. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 42¾@42¾c for spot, regular and fresh; 42¾c seller July; 46c August; rejected 39@39½c. Oats dull and 1c higher; No 2 29c cash; 29¾c seller July. Rye dull; No 2 62c. Barley quiet and steady; No 2 fall 55a56c, according to location.

WHISKY—Active and advanced to 86c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull unchanged at $12 25 for spot and $12 50 seller July. Lard firm at 8¾c cash; 8.45c seller July; summer pressed 8.10c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Bacon dull and no sales.

CATTLE—Dull and drooping; heavy receipts depress the market; prices not quotably changed.

HOGS—Active and advanced to $3 80a4 25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 26¼c. Flour dull and declining; superfine western and State $5 30a5 75; common to fair extra $6 40a7 00; good to choice $7 05a7 80; St. Louis $8 a $9 10. Rye flour quiet and firm at $4 20a5 00. Corn meal quiet and steady. Whisky quiet at 90c. Wheat less active; No 2 Milwaukee $1 60@1 62; winter red western $1 72a1 80. Rye dull. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; steamer, mixed western, 62a63½c; yellow western 64c; white 66c. Oats firmer; western 47a47½c; Ohio 44a46c. Eggs firm; western 16a16½c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio 16¼@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾a9c; Cuba 8¾a9c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm at 9@9½c. Crude petroleum 12¾@12½c; refined 22¾@23¼c. Turpentine steady at 55¾@56c. Provisions—Pork dull and easier; mess $13 25; prime mess, $12 50a12 75. Beef quiet; hams dull at 12@13c; prime nominal; extra India quiet at $25 @ 26. Cut meats steady; hams 9¾@12c; shoulders 5¼a5½c. Middles quiet; long clear 8¾c. Lard firmer; No 1 to prime steam 8¾a9c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10a15c. Cheese heavy; new 10a13c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The total receipt of beeves for the week just ended is 9,200, of which 5,100 were on sale to-day, 120 cars of cattle arriving (not included there for the week): 112 at One Hundredth street and 8 at Weehawken. Trade had for quite a short time a tendency about ½c lower than Friday, or fully ½c average below prices this day week; but cattle declined more than ½c before the close. Texans going very slow at 8¾a 10¾c. Three steers 1142 for poor to pretty good, and 1275 to 1360 for good to choice, the market averaging about 11¾c. A good many Texans are on sale and the other cattle are generally thin grass steers. The few fat drives suffered a less decline; several sale lots are on sale: 11 cars Texas, 5¾a 6¾c, cwt, sold at 9@9½c; 1 car 2?3 Texas bxens, 6¾ cwt, 10c, 50 lbs per cwt; 9 cars Illinois, 6 cwt, 11¾ 12c; a car prime 5 cwt at 13c; 6 cars Missouri, 6¾ cwt, 11¾@11¾c. A very few of the finest cattle were selected at 12¾c. The increase over last week was 1,500 head.

Sheep and lambs.—Total receipts 21,900, or about the same as the previous week; for to-day 5,100. Sheep were very slow at 5a6½c; lambs 7a9½c for western, and 10a12c for State and Jersey. A car 76 lb Ohio sheep sold at 5c; a lot of 25 at 6c; 3 cars State 75a85 lbs at 6¼c; a car of State lambs, 56 lbs, at 10c; a car Kentucky do, 61 lbs, at 9½c; a lot of state, 62 lbs, at 10c.

Hogs—Receipts 26,880, against 28,000 the previous week, with 102 cars to-day. The market has further improved, dressed selling at 6¾a6¾c.

WHEAT—

A FEW CARS

CHOICE WHEAT,

To arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET

FOR SALE—

8,000 FEET CEDAR PLANK;
10,000 ONE INCH CEDAR BOARDS;
7,000 CEDAR POSTS.

Inquire of JOHN GILMOR

THE VERY LATEST.

GREELEY AND BROWN IN THE SOUTH.

Gen. Bradley Johnson's Views.

Col. Grosvenor's Big Calculations.

Advice Free Traders Did Not Take.

Threats Against New York Orangemen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1872.

The *Tribune* publishes a report of an interview with General Bradley Johnson, of Virginia. He said he thought the Southern States, whenever the ballot is left free, will support Greeley and Brown. He considered the ticket good for at least one hundred and twenty of the electoral votes of the Southern States. The unanimity of sentiment throughout the South in behalf of Greeley might seem surprising, but it could be explained according to the simplest principles which regulate human conduct. When the war ended the Confederate soldiers gave their paroles of honor to obey the laws, and they did it with the frankness of soldiers. Instead of being met by a spirit of magnanimity they had been subjected to unceasing obloquy and insult, and have been compelled again and again to reiterate the pledges which when given they considered final and binding forever. He says that their self reitpect has prohibited them from any such recreation, and they have silently waited until the time should come when they would be met as equals and treated as men of honor. This liberal movement, under the leadership of Greeley and Brown is the first hand that has been fairly extended to them, and they are meeting it no was an honest effort for reconciliation. It is necessary also, said Gen. Johnson, to bear in mind that at least one-third of the voting power at the South has no political antecedents or connections. Many thousand young men who have come to age during the past twelve years have belonged to no national party nor have they ever participated in any national political contest. The presidential election of 1868 was abnormal in its nature, and it cannot be really said that the people of the South have been connected for nearly twenty years with any political organization. The power of this vast body of men, vastly superior in the mere numerical strength, is free to form new political alliances upon new issues, and with them the issue is not party principle, but the government and the administration of its laws. They go back beyond constitutional rights, and seek more particularly the preservation of the fundamental conditions of society. They seek to restore the *habeas corpus*, rights of personal property, protection from general warrants for the seizure o. private papers, the subjection of power to the control of law and the preservation of civil over military power. They have done with old issues, and in the result of the election hope to regain the personal rights lost in the war.

Big Calculation—Consolation for Free Traders.

The speech of Col. Wm. M. Grosvenor of the Fifth Avenue Conference, has excited considerable comment among those interested in the affair. The following is the correct version of it, which has not yet been published. Col. Grosvenor said: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—Being Chairman of the State Executive Committee, I have had communication since returning from Cincinnati to Missouri with our best friends in every county of the State, and only three of them have failed to inform me that the strength of those supporting Mr. Greeley was fully as great as that of those supporting Gov. B. Gratz Brown in 1870; in nearly every instance it was larger, and at a meeting of the State Committee the information from these and other sources was such as to convince every member that the Cincinnati ticket would receive a greater majority by from 30,000 to 50,000.

A member—What was Brown's majority?

Col. Grosvenor—"From thirty to forty thousand. I have also met personally the leading Liberal Republicans, and especially the free traders in the Northwestern States, besides having received over three thousand letters from them, and outside of Cincinnati, with the exception of Judge Brinkerhoff and Tom Follett, I have not heard of one working free trader who has not supported this movement. These men understood that one of the vital questions at Cincinnati was the relief of the Southern people from subjugation and apprehension. They see that the free trade movement can never hope to succeed in this generation at least, except with the support of the Southern people. To the men of the South emancipation is the one thing to be considered above all others. They are disposed to go into free trade with their brethren with those attached to them by education, sympathy and common interst; but if they are repelled and driven into opposition by a disorganizing movement, intended to re-elect Grant and to fasten upon them another four years of the tyranny and opposition under which they now suffer, the first thing he done in the name of the Free Trade League of the North, free traders may rest assured that for this generation at least they must expect no sympathy or support from the South.

Threats against New York Orangemen.

Several Irish societies have had secret meetings in the last few days and it is understood that they threaten to oppose the Orange procession and break it up, unless prevented by the police and military. The arrangement have been held private meetings, and are determined to parade at *all hazards*.

WHIPPING as a mode of punishment for certain classes of offenders is at present engaging a good deal of attention in England. In 1863, as a mere experiment, it was adopted in the treatment of garroters, and has been found so effective in deterring from the crime that a party of increasing number is in favor of extending its use. For wife-beating and cruelty in the treatment of children whipping seems to many a peculiarly appropriate punishment, and the first of these crimes is so common among the English laboring classes that whatever should make it less common would almost appear to carry its own justification. However barbarous the penalty might be, it could not be so barbarous as the offense. The women, however, are not in favor of the remedy; at least a petition against its adoption, signed by five hundred women, was lately presented in Parliament. But whether or not the petitioners belong to the class in which one of the prerogatives of the husband is the right to flog his wife with "a stick as thick as his thumb" we are not told. If authorities tell the truth, there have been British females who considered such moderate correction satisfactory and comforting evidence that their lords and masters had not ceased to feel a lively concern for their welfare. At least one English lady, Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, wife of Professor Fawcett, warmly supports the enactment of whipping as the right punishment for men who beat their wives. But she is not only a strong-minded woman, but a "physical Science," who opposes the gratuitous instruction of the people and upholds the doctrines of Malthus. If she ever saw a man tied to a post and flogged, and still favored that mode of punishment, it would not be easy to think well of her heart.

A VERY important immigration experiment is going on in Iowa and Nebraska. Certain railroad companies which own large tracts of land in those states have established agencies in England for the purpose of bringing immigrants in colonies. Under the system as adopted, men and women from the same neighborhoods in the old country are assigned to adoining districts in the new, so that on arrival n the far west they find themselves as near neighbors as they were at home. Every party, moreover, is accompanied by an accredited representative of the railroad companies, from the time it leaves England until the settlers reach their new homes. The movement is said to be very popular among the classes who want the better class of agricultural laborers. Some of them bring sufficient capital with which to purchase homesteads at once, while to those who are not so well off in worldly goods the companies sell at moderate terms on long credits, so that all are well provided with an opportunity of making head way from the start. Several large parties have already gone out, and more are to follow during the year. It is proposed to extend the operation of the system to some other European countries.

THE letter of the Rev. James B. Dunn to the Boston *Traveller*, contains a strong contradiction to the popular belief of the Dead Sea's dead and gloomy appearance and character. He found it a pleasant appearing sheet, whose waves rippled and broke upon shores covered with luxuriant shrubbery and beautiful flowers, some of which he picked as *souvenirs* of his visit. His account is totally at variance with that given in many guide books and works of travel, and we are forced to believe that some of the former must have been written by persons who had never beheld the celebrated sea.

CITY MATTERS.

A Costly Sleep.

Mr. John Schultheis, who resides at the corner of North avenue and West street, Allegheny, has watch stolen on Sunday night under singular circumstances. At the time mentioned he was sitting on the porch in front of his residence, and soon becoming drowsy, laid down, and in a few minutes fell asleep. He awoke in the course of an hour, when he discovered that his coat was missing. He then wished to see what time it was, and found that his valuable watch was also gone. He then realized that he had been robbed, and although he made diligent inquiry, he learned that no person had been seen on the premises. So for there is no clue to the thief.

ABOUT seven o'clock last evening, a horse attached to a buggy, standing on Chestnut near Ohio street, Allegheny, frightened at some passing object, and ran towards Spring Garden avenue. The owner of the outfit, George Gerst, who was in a store at the time, ran toward the buggy, but had no sooner got in, than the buggy collided with a post, when he was thrown violently to the ground. The horse was finally captured.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The Park Question.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Sundry Petitions, Ordinances and Resolutions Disposed of—The Park Project Killed for the Present—An Interesting Discussion—A Serious Complaint—An Investigation Asked—More Street Improvements—Reception of the Committee of Citizens Opposed to the Vacation of Grant Street, &c., &c.

Yesterday afternoon Councils met in regular session in the new City Hall. There was a large attendance of members in each branch. The fact that the Park project had been fixed for discussion drew a great many citizens to the Council chambers, filling the lobbies to repletion.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch came to order at 2:10, President Gross in the chair.

Mr. McCune moved the suspension of the order of the day, that a committee of citizens of the Third ward, who desired to present a remonstrance against the vacation of Grant and Washington streets, might be heard.

Mr. Riddell opposed the proposition, and maintained that if the citizens of any ward desired to present a remonstrance to Councils they should do it in the regular manner, through one of their representatives. The address of the committee, which the Speaker understood to consist of twenty-five gentlemen, would be contrary to all parliamentary rules.

Mr. Pearson was not opposed to the admission of the committee, but did not think it would be proper to hear the gentlemen until the matter came up in the regular course of business.

The motion to suspend the rules was finally carried, and on motion of Mr. Rafferty, Messrs. McCune and Murray were appointed a committee to introduce the gentlemen.

The committee then entered and the Chairman thereof, Mr. David Reed, was introduced to Councils by Mr. McCune.

Mr. Reed, in a few brief remarks then presented the resolutions adopted at the meeting on Saturday in the Grant school house, and which were published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL.

The resolutions were then read by Mr. P. F. Smith, clerk *pro tem*.

Mr. Bigham moved to strike out the last resolution, referring to "Councilmen buying and selling the rights of the people." This was adopted and the resolutions were accepted and referred to the joint committee having the matter in hand.

The committee then retired and the meeting were dispensed with.

REGULAR BUSINESS.

Mr. Montooth presented a petition from Messrs Ellsler & Gotthold, asking permission to erect certain bill boards. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. Shipton—Petition from J. G. Backofen & Son for permission to erect a sign 8 x 31 in front of their premises on Smithfield street. Prayer granted.

Mr. Rafferty—Remonstrance against the opening of Valley street. Also remonstrance against vacation of Grant street. The first was received and the second held over.

Mr. Morrow—Petition from Mr. Robert Iverson, asking the demolition of a wooden stable which, being near the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, he fears may catch fire, to the danger of the surrounding property. Petition received and resolution accompanying laid on the table.

A remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Forbes street, was laid on the table.

A petition from Feltx Rogers for additional pay on a grading contract was referred to the committee on claims and accounts.

Mr. Wainwright offered a resolution authorizing the Fire Commissioners to furnish five hundred feet of hose for use at the Diamond Market. Street Committee.

A petition from Madison Bailey asking for damages by grading of Denny street was received.

Mr. Riddell—A resolution provided, that, in accordance with an act of Assembly, the Committee on Property have taken possession of the new City Hall. After some discussion, laid over.

Mr. Littell—a petition asking for a review on Forbes street. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Shipton presented a petition from the City Controller, accompanied by sundry bills and papers proposed to pay Simon Bamberger. Received and appropriate resolutions accompanied the payment to Howard & Co. of some $15,000, alleged to be due on an old contract for grading and paving Webster avenue. This claim has been shifting about from committee to committee for months. This time, after a repitition of the speeches, which have become stereotyped in connection with the matter, the claim was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Lloyd presented the monthly report of the Water Committee. The current expenses for the month were $8,502 61. Received.

Mr. E. P. Jones, from the Road Committee, offered the report of views on the proposed grading of Forbes street. Approved. The expenditures of the month were: First district, $625 41; Second, $689 10; Third, $962 41; contractors' pay roll, $2,305 20. Accepted.

THE TAX QUESTION.

Mr. Burgwin called up the resolutions authorizing the condemnation of the Schenley property for park purposes, and instructing the City Solicitor to apply to the Court for the appointment of viewers to value the property and assess benefits and damages.

President Gross read the resolutions.

Mr. Burgwin then proceeded, for the benefit of Councils, the history of the Schenley scheme. In 1870 an act of Assembly was passed authorizing Councils to condemn property for the purposes of a public park. The act was then referred to Councils, and then a committee was appointed to select a site for the same. The speaker was a member of the committee. At its first meeting but few offers of land were made. Later, the Schenley property was examined and thought to be the best site that could be obtained, and to this effect the committee reported to Councils. The report was approved and subsequently, at a meeting of the committee, Mr. Burgwin was authorized to negotiate with Mr. Hatch, the agent of the Schenleys, for the purchase of the property. (The speaker then read the communication of Mr. Hatch to himself in relation to the terms of sale, &c.) In accordance with this he prepared an agreement between the city and the Schenleys, to be signed by Mr. Hatch as the attorney of the Schenleys, providing for the transfer to the city of two hundred and eighty acres, at $500 per acre. Certain gentlemen had offered to purchase thirty acres of the two hundred and eighty and pay therefore the entire amount asked by the Schenleys for the two hundred and eighty acres, leaving the city a balance of two hundred and fifty acres for nothing, providing only that the ground would be used for a park.

A provisional contract for the transfer of the two hundred and eighty acres was signed by Mr. Hatch as his power of attorney, but refused to allow him to sign deeds. He then asked time to send the document to Europe for the inspection of the Schenleys. This request was granted. Some weeks later Mr. B. saw Mr. Hatch and he informed him that he had heard from Mr. Schenley and that Mr. Hatch agreed to the contract, the only new provision being that the park should be called either Schenley Park or Croghan Park. (Croghan being the maiden name of Mrs. Schenley.)

At a later period Mr. B. called again on Mr. Hatch and when he informed him that he thought the thirty acres he had before referred to should be sold by Mr. Schenley. This point Mr. Hatch refused to discuss and taking his hat left his office. Rumors then became current that Mr. Hatch had other propositions to make. They were untrue.

The next step in the matter was the preparation of the resolutions providing for the condemnation of the property. Now, the matter before Councils is in this shape. The agent of the Schenleys has refused to make good this provisional contract, or sign any agreement whatever, and now what is asked is that two resolutions in relation to the condemning of the property be passed.

Said Mr. Burgwin:

It has been urged that certain parties are interested in this project. For myself I have no part in it. I am willing that all and everything in connection with the park question should be brought to light. Some have said that I owned property in the neighborhood of the proposed park, and that was the object is to improve it. Nothing of the sort. If any better or cheaper land can be found for the purpose in this city, I will vote for its purchase. I call upon any one to look at my record as a Councilman and see if it is tainted. I have always been found supporting every measure that tended to the improvement, or added to the importance of this city. I advocated the erection of new water works; the organization of the Board of Fire Commissioners; the paving of Penn avenue and other important improvements, and for it I have received abuse from the press and from the public, but I dare any one to point to one wrong act in my career as a Councilman.

Finally, Mr. President, if Pittsburgh does not get a Park now, the time will come when she must have one, and never will she get one so cheap as now. People have told me to my face and outside of those gentlemen who are opposed to the project, and let them look at the ground, and they will soon become converts to the park cause. The act authorizing the Craft estate, which adjoins the Schenley property, has been passed and signed within a short time, and has been purchased and divided up into shares, but that is no argument why the park should not be located there. If it was determined to locate a park anywhere, but some place where there was no adjoining real estate, your committee would have to select a site in the moon.

As to the merits of the location, the speaker knew that no one ever looked at the property that did not come away impressed that the Schenley land is the only land about the city adapted for the purpose. It was eligibly located and easily approached by travel. Another objection heard is that it would cost a great deal to keep the park in order. This however is untrue, but little notice. Nature has given this site advantages that have been given to no other park that I ever saw in any other city, and it could be improved at a much less cost than may be imagined.

Mr. Burgwin concluded by saying:

"Another matter I desire to refer to just now, is the fact that Mr. Hatch told me that Mr. S. Schenley had any money in a shoddy direction for sale. That is what have that too. I examined this offer but I found that the property was not a part of the Schenley estate, but I was surprised at this. If there are any people in the union who owe Pittsburgh, it is the Schenleys. Their vast estates here, and their interests in Great Britain! Their neglected piles are left to grow with our city and increase in value without assistance from them. The construction of the Tripartite bridge would have enhanced the value of the Schenleys Property fifty thousand dollars at the least of dollars. Look about the two cities and see an old shed or an old stable and ask who owns it. "The Schenleys."

Mr. McCune interrupted Mr. Burgwin, by permission, and said that he did not think that anything the gentleman from the Twenty-first ward would say, would have much effect on Capt. Schenley. (Laughter.)

Mr. Burgwin maintained that he was speaking to the question. Those opposed to the park were those who had been opposed first, last and all the time. Some better reason for opposing the matter than the fact that it would improve some person's estate, should be advanced. The gentleman said that he noticed a gentleman in the chamber who had been active, some years ago, in pursuing the city, ten acres of land on Basin hill. He was reviled in the press and by the people because the land cost $250 per acre. Now it was worth $10,000 per acre.

As to the consideration of the property, Councils had a right to apply to the Court for viewers; the viewers would visit the property and would ascertain exactly what it is worth; they would also assess damages and assess the benefits to the surrounding property; if they say the benefits are equal to the damages the city will own nothing. It is just the same way in building a railroad; the Court authorizes a company to condemn property, and a jury is called to determine if the passage of the railroad through a man's farm is a benefit or a damage. Here was an opportunity to provide Pittsburgh with a park, and it should not be lost. The whole matter was now in the hands of Councils and the opportunity should not be lost. The viewers in the matter of condemning the property will report to Court, and that report then comes from the Court to Councils, and if the two branches think the park is going to cost too much money the City Solicitor can be instructed to withdraw the offer from the Court, and the matter is at an end.

The march of public improvement demands it, and no city needs a park more than Pittsburgh. There is not a breathing spot for the workingman, not a spot where the poor man can rest and view for a time or a breath of fresh air. The matter was now in the hands of Councils, and the gentleman hoped that whatever course might be pursued the result would be for the best. [Applause.]

OPPOSITION.

Mr. Riddell was opposed to the park. He regretted that the previous speaker instead of giving a history of the park project, had not confined himself to the proviso was that left the question of "park" or "no park" to the people to decide. [Applause in the lobby.]

President Gross.—These demonstrations in the lobby must be stopped.

Mr. Riddell—The Chairman failed to hear the demonstrations from the lobby during the remarks of the previous speaker. [Laughter.]

President Gross—I did, and promptly rapped the gavel each time.

Mr. Riddell—Well, I don't think that conversation quite parliamentary any how.

After being finished, Mr. Riddell continued. He read the act of Assembly giving Councils power to provide a park, but also that the people shall vote on the question. Councilmen were not elected especially to spend their constituents money without allowing them a say in the matter, especially in so important matter as the establishment of a park. In the Speaker's opinion if the resolution before the Council passed, the court appointed the viewers, neither Councils or the people would be asked whether they wanted a park or not.

Mr. McCune—I am astonished to learn that there is no proviso for a vote by the people on the question. If I remember rightly, I asked the gentleman from the Twenty-first ward, when the act of Assembly was under Consideration in Councils if it did not contain that proviso, and he answered in the affirmative.

The Chairman—I must insist on gentlemen abstaining from personalities.

Mr. Riddell—I know that had the act been read to Councils as it was presented in the Legislature it would never have reached Harrisburg. I insist that the people should vote on this question and that the proviso be added to the resolutions now before the house.

Mr. Littell thought that the park matter came up in a very peculiar shape. The question had been teazing along for a sufficient length of time. This delay was only caused by the jealousy of the residents in the different localities where it had been proposed to locate the park. He favored the idea of making a park at the Point. Pittsburgh should have a park as had every large city. Our real estate is becoming more valuable very rapidly. Eventually, the gentleman thought, Pittsburgh would be the grand center of the business of the United States, and it should have a park. As to leaving questions to the people to decide on them, he was opposed to it. Councilmen were elected to represent their constituents and it was but proper that they should use the powers delegated. Matters move very tediously when they are referred to the people.

As to the park question, he thought none but the friends of Mr. Schenley had opposed it.

Mr. Riddell, (quickly)—Do you refer to me, sir, as an agent of Schenley's.

Mr. Littell—I say, sir, that—

Mr. Riddell—I don't care for Mr. Burgwin, Mr. Schenley, or Mr. Littell.

Mr. Burgwin (to Mr. Riddell)—Do you refer to me, sir.

Mr. Littell—You do not understand me.

Mr. Riddell—What do you mean then? I absolutely think the gentleman does not understand me when he does want to say.

Mr. Littell—In a word, gentlemen, now is the time to get a park. What we have now got at $500 an acre will be so advanced that not less than an outlay of $3,000,000 or $5,000,000 will complete one in a very short time from now.

Mr. Shipton took "a common sense view of the matter." He was a member of the Select Park Committee, if the scheme went on, would be to come into Councils and ask for $100,000 for fences. They would point out the reasons why they couldn't see much for their money, and they would come in for appropriation after appropriation for more land, and new water works to build, and plenty of debts on hand without incurring any more just at present. He was opposed to the report, the cost of Central Park, New York, and other large parks, where millions had been expended, was imposing, but Pittsburgh with $60,000 would be but an entering wedge to the city treasury which would be driven deeper and deeper until fifty acres of land, providing only that the ground would be used for a park.

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ORDINANCES.

Mr. Beymer, an ordinance changing the name of Charlotte street to Jackson avenue. Passed.

Mr. J. Moore, an ordinance suspending an ordinance forbidding the erection of wooden buildings, so far as the section applies to the annexed district, —the same to continue in operation until 1873.

Amendments were offered to include the Second, Sixth, Eighth, Eleventh and Eighteenth wards. After discussion the ordinance was voted down.

The ordinance in reference to the Forbes street sewer was recalled from Select Council and referred to street Committee.

THE FOURTH OF JULY JUBILEE.

The President read an invitation from a Committee of Arrangements, requesting Councils to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July, in connection with the opening of Penn avenue improvement.

Mr. R. H. Negley moved that a committee of five —two from Common and three from Select—be appointed to confer with the Committee of Arrangements in reference to the celebration.

Mr. Evan Jones asked if the jubilee would cost the city anything?

Mr. Oliver—O, no! (Laughter.)

Mr. Watson—It will be a free blow to every man paying his own way.

Mr. Sims—The city must not incur a dollar of expenditure in the celebration.

The motion was passed, and Messrs. R. H. Negley, Ramsey and Sims were appointed on the part of Common Council.

A LEGAL POINT SETTLED.

The chair read the opinion of the City Attorney, relative to the power of the city to compel the Pennsylvania Railroad to erect a fence on the top of the wall along Liberty street. There was no law of this which would justify the city in making any such requirement. It could not be done.

SEWER MEASURES.

Mr. Arthurs, of the Street Committee, presented the following:

Ordinance opening Thirty-fifth street from Butler to Allegheny river. Passed.

Ordinance opening Smallman street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street. Passed.

Ordinance to grade and pave Smallman street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third. Passed.

Ordinance to grade and pave John street, from Penn avenue to Iron City Park. Passed.

Ordinance to grade and pave Fairview alley, from Hazlett alley to Mrs. Hoeveler's line. Passed.

Ordinance for eighteen-inch pipe-sewer on Shore or Hog alley. Passed.

Ordinance opening Forty-fifth street, from Butler to Penn avenue, passed.

POLICE REPORT.

Mr. Hare presented the report of the Police Committee, exhibiting the expenditures for May. After the reading of the report was a resolution increasing the increase of the pay of the police, to take effect January 1st, 1873.

The report was accepted. The ordinance to increase the pay of the police will come from the Ordinance Committee.

Council then adjourned.

MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO

A Visit to the Union Tobacco Works of Messrs. H. & D. Rinehart—The Process of Manufacture—A Complete Establishment.

Very few of the residents of Pittsburgh have any idea of the extent to which the manufacture of tobacco is carried on in this city. During the war the trade in this section received great impetus, and since that time the trade has been constantly increasing, until we can now boast of at least one of the largest manufacturers West of the mountains, perhaps in the entire country. Having a curiosity to see how the weed was manipulated, we paid a visit to the Union Tobacco Works of Messrs. W. & D. Rinehart, which is located on First avenue, Short and Water streets, and is in the immediate vicinity of the Point bridge. The building has a front of thirty feet on Water street and extends along Short street to Penn avenue, maintaining a uniform width. It is three stories in hight, and every inch of room, from the cellar to the roof, is occupied in the manufacture which has been built up by this enterprising firm. Both the senior members of the firm kindly availed us an opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the building, and of witnessing the process of manufacturing the various brands which have made the Union Works so popular in all sections. It may be uninteresting to give a brief description of the

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

When the leaf tobacco, which is always packed in hogsheads, is received at the works, it is at once raised to the third floor, by a substantially constructed elevator. There the packages are opened, and if the leaf is dry, it is steamed in steam chests constructed especially for the purpose. The tobacco comes tied up in hands, or small bundles, and after the steaming process undergoes the "sprigging" or separating process, which is performed by hand. After this has been completed, the leaf is passed into the "casing" room, which is also on third floor. The "casing" process is the immersion of the tobacco into a solution, the principle ingredients of which are sugar and licorice, by which the weed is made mild to the taste. It is then run through a machine, constructed on the same principle as the "wringers" are made, and comes out with the excess of syrup squeezed out. It is then "stripped;" that is, the stems are removed, which is done while sitting on low benches by boys and girls. The leaf is then subjected to a drying process, by which the moisture is entirely evaporated. This department is on the fourth floor, heated by hot air, being used for that purpose. After the tobacco has been properly dried it is stripped, stuff is sent to the different rooms, where it is manufactured into several varieties of plug tobacco. The "cavy" leaf is taken into an apartment on the third floor, where it is spread out on long tables. It is next spread on long troughs, and passed under a train of wheels and comes out in plugs three inches wide and six feet in length. It is then passed into a machine, where it is cut into the required lengths. Each plug is made to weigh twelve ounces, and is then packed away in other operations, who cover the plugs with whole leaves. Then the plugs are again taken to the drying room and allowed to remain until dry, when they are ready for the press room, of which we shall speak hereafter. The "spinning room" where is the branch known as "spun roll," etc., are made is on the second floor. There the leaf is stripped as in the process of making plug, and is then placed in one of which is the spinning wheel, usually turned by hand. Leaves are spread out separately, and as the "hand" turns the spinner adds a leaf by leaf, the whole being twisted together until a rope or coil of uniform thickness and firmness is made. The process is exactly similar to the old mode of making rope and cord, before the invention of the ingenious machinery that is used. The coils are removed from the spools and carried to other parts of the room, where they are cut into the required proper lengths for operators termed "turners off"), and wound up by hand into the shapes so familiar to all who delight in spun roll. The other brands are manufactured in almost the same way, so that it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail.

After the plugs have been formed they are removed to the press room on the first floor. They are then placed in moulds with hinged covers, and just the size a plug should be, and are subjected to an enormous hydraulic pressure, by which means the plugs are given the marketable shape. They are then removed from the moulds and turned over to the "finishers," in which they are placed between tin plates and again subjected to pressure. Then the tobacco is placed in heavy boxes of various sizes and shapes, firmly secured with iron clamps and bands, and after a third pressing, the packages are placed in a dry house, which is usually heated to 140 or 150 degrees Fahrenheit, where they are allowed to remain from one to three days, the object being to thoroughly dry from the expansion caused by the heat, and in that case the tobacco is "reprised," or placed in new packages, and returned to the kiln. After being taken from the kiln the tobacco is allowed to cool gradually, and the boxes are then taken to the packing room, where they are branded and stamped and placed in readiness for shipment. We have briefly sketched the process of manufacture, and need only add that at every step the most careful attention and experience are needed in order to produce tobacco of the required quality, and especially such as that manufactured at the Union Works.

THE VARIOUS BRANDS

Manufactured by the Messrs. Rinehart are known to the trade by the names of Spun Roll, Atlantic Cable, American Coil, Navy, Flounders, Union Twist, Cable Roll, Straight Cable and Straight Coil, the latter two being the same kind of tobacco as the Atlantic Cable with the American Coil, but put in a different kind of package. The process of manufacturing the Navy, as well as Atlantic Cable, which is one continuous coil, is protected by a patent granted to the Messrs. Rinehart.

THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

It was quite natural while witnessing the shipments of such large quantities of the manufactured articles to inquire as to the principal markets. We learned from the firm that they ship tobacco to all quarters, the principal markets for the "Bee Hive Spun Roll" being in Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania, although within a short time past a large trade had been developed in the far west, as well as in the New England States. The other brands are also in great demand, and compete successfully with Richmond tobaccos. In Philadelphia their brands are preferred to any others, and command one cent a pound more than the best brands of Richmond manufacturers. Another fact worthy of mention is that during the past year the firm have not had a single pound returned to settle with, a circumstance which is immense, the works are taxed to their fullest capacity in supplying the demand.

THE EXTENT OF MANUFACTURE.

Some idea of the extent of the business transacted may be gained from the statement that during last year between four and five hundred thousand pounds of leaf tobacco were used, and the indications are that the current year will show a large increase. The internal revenue taxes paid last year by the firm amounted to over $240,000, or fifty cents on each, or the aggregate amount paid in this district on tobacco, snuff and cigars. Seventy-five persons in all are constantly employed in the various departments.

FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS.

The firm possesses unusual facilities for the transaction of business. The building has fronts on three streets, is admirably lighted, and is in close proximity to the railroad depots and the river. Messrs. William and Daniel Rinehart, who for a time have been engaged in the business, exercise personal supervision over the entire establishment, and are assisted by their sons, Messrs. C. F. and D. Rinehart.

The Proposed Celebration of the Fourth of July.

The programme of the Committee having in charge the Joint Celebration of the Fourth of July, and the completion of the Penn avenue improvement, which will be found elsewhere, should it be successfully carried out will render the coming anniversary of our National independence a day long to be remembered by all who participate in the ceremonies and enjoy the festivities of the occasion. The Committee desires that our National holiday shall be celebrated this year on a scale of magnificence never heretofore attained in this city. A list of organizations expected to participate and the order of exercises for the day will be found in the advertisement. The hearty co-operation of all good citizens who take a just pride in the growth and prosperity of our city, and hail with satisfaction the progress of every improvement calculated to advance us in the scale of municipal greatness with this Committee is invited and will doubtless be secured without difficulty.

THE "Rev." E. L. W. Jones, who created such a sensation in this community by the confidence game which he played upon a widow, to secure her money, and who was arrested and convicted, has been sentenced to the workhouse for a term of three years, and went up to his new quarters yesterday.

The Queen of the Road.

The success with which Messrs. C. West & Co., the well-known carriage manufacturers, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, are meeting in the introduction of this new style buckwagon, is truly surprising to all but those who have taken the trouble to examine the vehicle in question. The many advantages of the Queen of the Road over the old fashioned buckwagon are, however, so apparent to all who have seen it that they are of the opinion it must evidently supersede all others in use. The Queen is on hand in this city now and open to inspection, where an extraordinary demand can be met. The capacity of the works is over 500 gallons per day, and the proprietors supply a better article and at a cheaper rate than any of the so-called ice cream works. Parties, picnics, festivals and fairs can be assured of a supply by leaving their orders at No. 61 Fifth avenue, opposite the Opera House.

The Workingman's Friend.

A light-running Domestic Sewing Machine in a home. The committee of mechanics have declared it the *best* ever offered. R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

Claret Wine.

One of the largest stocks of claret wine in the city has just been received by Messrs. Kiser & Clark, liquor dealers, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street. This wine is of excellent—very superior—quality.

The Workingman's Friend.

A light running Domestic Sewing Machine in a home. The committee of mechanics have declared it the *best* ever offered. R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

AT LIBRARY HALL.

ADMISSION.....$1 00.

No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Seats can be secured at H. Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store, Wood street. Sale of Tickets to commence THURSDAY, June 27th at 9 o'clock.

The Workingman's Friend.

A light running Domestic Sewing Machine in a home. The committee of mechanics have declared it the *best* ever offered. R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

Polytechnic Association.

The Polytecnic Association held a regular meeting last night and had a large attendance. President